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A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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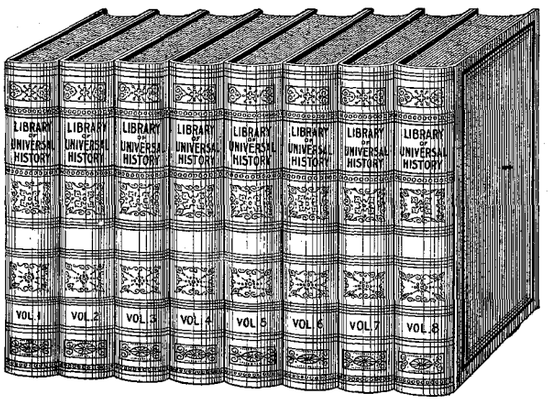

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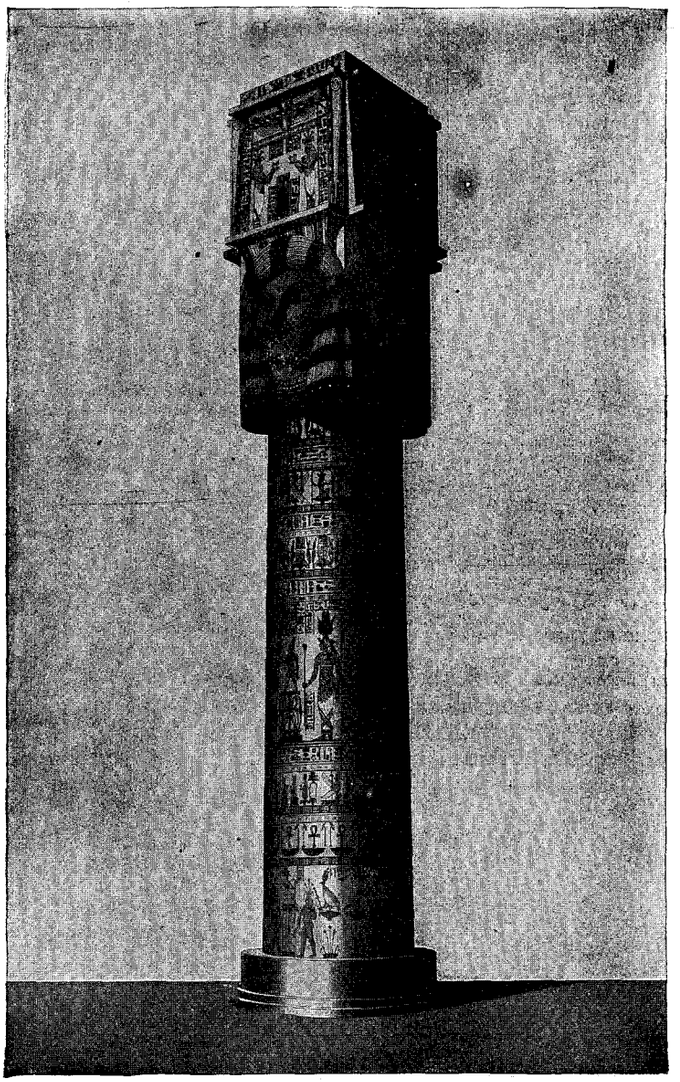

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE DISASTER TO THE "MAINE."

ON Tuesday night, February 15, Captain Charles D. Sigsbee, commanding the United States battle-ship *Maine*, sent the following historic despatch to the Secretary of the Navy:

"*Maine* blown up in Havana harbor at 9:40 o'clock and destroyed. Many wounded, and doubtless more killed and drowned. Wounded and others on board Spanish man-of-war and Ward Line steamer. Send lighthouse-tenders from Key West for crew and few pieces of equipment still above water. No one had other clothes than those upon him.

"Public opinion should be suspended till further report. All officers believed to be saved. Jenkins and Merritt not yet accounted for. Many Spanish officers, including representatives of General Blanco, now with me and express sympathy."

Except for more detailed statements of the loss of life, this telegram contained the sum-total of official information regarding the circumstances of the disaster given to the public, pending official inquiry on the spot. Three days after the disaster the Navy Department made a report which shows that the *Maine* had 355 men on board, of whom only 24 officers and 76 men were saved, 57 out of the 76 men saved being injured. Two officers (Jenkins and Merritt) and 246 men were lost; 7 not certainly accounted for.

A more startling occurrence could scarcely be conceived, in view of the state of feeling between Spain and the United States over Cuban affairs. The first question on the lips of everybody in this country was, How did it happen? Definite answer is wanting. American newspapers have taxed their utmost powers to throw light from all quarters on the case; the New York *Journal* went so far as to offer $50,000 reward for information which would lead to detection of the perpetrator of "the *Maine* outrage"; but the newspapers have thus far [February 20] obtained only results of speculative value. The Administration suspends judgment, as suggested by Captain Sigsbee, allowing the impression to prevail that the Government inclines to belief in the theory of accidental explosion, in the absence of proof to the contrary. This is the view expressed by Secretary Long of the Navy Department as uniformly reported in Washington despatches.

The *Maine* was ordered to Havana harbor in the latter part of January and was received by the Spanish authorities with the ceremonies due a visitor from a friendly power. The Spanish cruiser *Alfonso XII.* lay in the harbor near the *Maine*. In accordance with assumed friendly relations, the fleet of the United States assembled off Dry Tortugas (islands west of Florida Keys) for squadron practise, while the Spanish armored cruiser *Vizcaya* proceeded to New York harbor, which she reached four days after the *Maine* sank.

Captain Sigsbee has reported the prompt help given by the crew of the *Alfonso XII.* in the excitement of the disaster, and the sympathetic attitude of Spanish authorities at Havana, as evinced by elaborate preparations for the funeral obsequies under the direction of Spanish authorities.

Admiral Sicard, of the North Atlantic squadron, appointed a board of inquiry, consisting of Captain William T. Sampson, of the *Iowa*, president of the court; Captain F. E. Chadwick, of the flag-ship *New York*, and Lieutenant-Commanders Potter and Marix, whose investigations are in progress.

Upon recommendation of Secretary Long, the House of Representatives promptly voted to appropriate $200,000 to recover bodies and raise the wreck of the *Maine*, if deemed desirable.

Meantime the De Lome affair has become a minor incident in the public eye. De Lome left the country the day after the *Maine* disaster. His successor appointed by the Spanish Government is Señor Polo de Bernabe, a chief of the commercial bureau in the Spanish State Department and son of Admiral Polo formerly Minister to this country. The following abstract of Spain's formal disavowal of De Lome's utterances was published under date of February 17:

"The Spanish Government, on learning of the incident in which Minister Dupuy de Lome was concerned, and being advised of his objectionable communication, with entire sincerity laments the incident which was the cause of the interview with the Minister; states that Minister De Lome had presented his resignation, and it had been accepted before the presentation of the matter by Minister Woodford; that the Spanish Ministry, in accepting the resignation of a functionary whose services they have been utilizing and valuing up to that time, leaves it perfectly well established that they do not share, and rather, on the contrary, disauthorize, the criticisms tending to offend or censure the chief of a friendly state, altho such criticisms had been written within the field of friendship, and had reached publicity by artful and criminal means; that this meaning had taken shape in a resolution by the Council of Ministers before General Woodford presented the matter, and at a time when the Spanish Government had only vague telegraphic reports concerning the sentiments alluded to; that the Spanish nation, with equal and greater reason, affirms its view and decision after reading the words contained in the letter reflecting upon the President of the United States.

"As to the paragraph concerning the desirability of negotiations of commercial relations, if even for effect, and the importance of using a representative for the purpose stated in Señor Dupuy de Lome's letter, the Government expresses concern that, in the light of its conduct, long after the writing of the letter, and in view of the unanswerable testimony of simultaneous and subsequent facts, any doubt should exist that the Spanish Government has given proof of its real desire and of its innermost convictions

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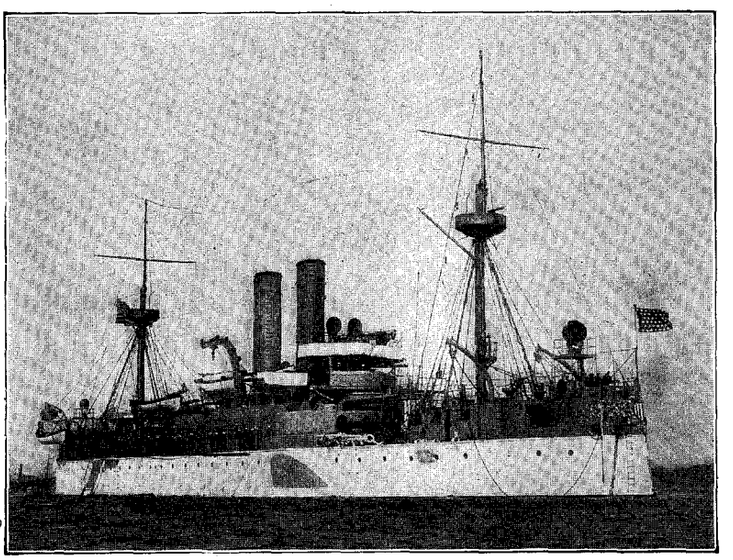
with respect to the new commercial system and the projected treaty of commerce.

"That the Spanish Government does not now consider it necessary to lay stress upon or to demonstrate anew the truth and sincerity of its purpose and the unstained good faith of its intentions.

"That publicly and solemnly the Government of Spain contracted before the mother country and its colonies a responsibility for the political and tariff changes which it has inaugurated in both Antilles, the natural ends of which, in domestic and international spheres, it pursues with firmness, which will ever inspire its conduct."

Most Remarkable Loss.—"The loss of this magnificent battleship is the most remarkable known to naval history. Ships have foundered, burned, been wrecked, and in many ways destroyed; but it remained for a vessel of the best type to be blown up and burned in a peaceful harbor. It is difficult to imagine, in the absence of full information, how the accident occurred. Whether through faults of construction, negligence of officers and men, a conspiracy of disaffected Spaniards or of insurgents who hoped to bring on a collision between Spain and this country, it is equally a puzzle and equally a severe criticism on the navy. Of all things, a first-class battleship should be the safest against any and all of these chances. . . . The Spanish authorities seem to have been ready and efficient in aiding to rescue the crew. There can be no cause for war in the case, unless it is shown that the Spanish Government connived at the destruction of the ship or negligently permitted it. The news produces a shock all over the country, from its surprising character, the situation in which it occurred, and the exposure of some unexpected sources of danger to a costly navy. It has long looked on the new navies of the world as death-traps, since in case of misfortune the ships, it is supposed, will sink like iron. Any disablement is likely to be fatal to the ship and its crew; there is little chance for saving anything. The public will await explanations with anxiety."—*The Journal, Milwaukee.*



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THE LOST "MAINE."

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Where is the Crime?—"Every hypothesis offered in explanation of the awful disaster in Havana harbor suggests a crime—either of intent or of negligence.

"If Spanish treachery is responsible for the frightful catastrophe war is inevitable. If the fanaticism of an individual is responsible, Spain should be forced to make full reparation for her carelessness in not guarding against such an expected outbreak. If Havana harbor is underlaid with mines which can be exploded by the touch of an electric button in Morro Castle, and the disaster was due to an accidental explosion, Spain must answer to the American people for not fully warning the commander of the *Maine* of the danger that lurked beneath the water.

"If the explosion came from the ship's magazines, then the entire responsibility rests upon the Navy Department for sending out an imperfectly constructed ship, or upon the officers who were bound to guard against such dangers with skill and foresight.

"Out of the incident will come a speedy conclusion of present outrageous conditions in unhappy Cuba. It has stirred the American people to the uttermost depths. It has brought home to every citizen of the land a realization of the terrors of war. It has deepened the pathos and the pity of the situation in Cuba. Over the mangled corpses of more than two hundred defenders of American liberty and justice the world's greatest republic is bent in sorrow, with a resolve in its heart to avenge their death if they were stricken down foully, to the end that once and for all the world may be taught the lesson that this nation has assumed, calmly and with a full sense of the responsibilities involved, the guardianship of the New World liberty and progress."—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

Not to be Stampeded.—"Once again the people of the United States have shown that they are not to be stampeded, even in a time of great excitement. The foreign papers express fear lest public opinion in this country may become violent against Spain, and even our own Administration is said to be anxious lest the people should demand immediate and radical action. These fears are entirely groundless. From the time of the receipt of Captain Sigsbee's first despatch all sensible men (some men of whom we speak elsewhere can not be called sensible) have felt that the only thing to do was to wait patiently for the facts, and have realized how foolish it would be to try to form an opinion without the fullest information. Congress has shared this view, and even the jingoes, with few exceptions, to their credit be it said, have shown a most commendable moderation."—*The News, Indianapolis.*

Casus Belli.—"There is one ground upon which a *casus belli* can be deduced from the destruction of the *Maine*. That is—in the event of explosion having been proven to be designed—of the entire prevalence of anarchy in Cuba. In such event it might be, in the judgment of the Administration, necessary for this country to assert the position generally assigned to it in treatises on international law, and take possession—a task of which the difficulties we realize—of the port and harbor in the interest of humanity and civilization. If the Spanish Government is unequal to the restraint of dynamite atrocities in its principal provincial anchorage—granted what is not yet by any means proved, that there has been such—then it is no government at all, and the United States, as the conservator of social order on this hemisphere, must supply what government it can. That is the only leg of belligerency—and it is a sound enough member—that this country has to stand upon."—*The Press, New York.*

"We must never forget that our relations with Spain are those of friendly powers. The fact that there is great excitement in both countries, and that the relations between the two countries are therefore to a certain extent strained, does not in the slightest degree alter the further fact that by public proclamation of both governments we stand to each other in the relation of friends. We must assume, therefore, that Spain will make diligent and critical inquiry into this matter, and if it be found that one of her subjects has committed this dastardly deed, directly or indirectly, that he will be punished as any other criminal violating her laws.

"It is only in case we can connect the Spanish Government with the act that it could possibly be made a cause of disturbing the friendly relations between the two countries. This, we suspect, we will never be able to do, whatever the actual facts of the case may be."—*The Times, Richmond.*

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The Threat of War.—"The relations between our Government and Spain have been seriously strained during the last year, and it will not be doubted that the loss of our great battle-ship in the Havana harbor is likely to intensify the war feeling on both sides. The President has very properly given notice that until there shall be conclusive evidence to the contrary, he must accept the loss of the battle-ship *Maine* as due to accident. He could not assume any other position and command the respect of the country or of the civilized nations of the world.

"There are two causes, each potent in itself, which are a constant menace to the peace of the two nations. One is the intense popular prejudice cherished in each country against the other. . . . The other menace to the peace of the two countries is the absolute inability of the Spanish crown to maintain itself if Cuba shall attain her independence. . . . . .

"These two causes are the great obstacles to the dispassionate and fair adjustment of the complications which may arise from the loss of the battle-ship *Maine*. Even tho it shall be demonstrated that the explosion occurred within the vessel, there will be a very general belief throughout the country that in some way the vessel was destroyed by persons acting in the interest of the Spanish Government; and if it shall be shown that the vessel was destroyed by an outside torpedo, it would tax the powers of diplomacy to the uttermost to maintain peace between the two nations. Indeed, if such a condition should be presented it would be next to an impossibility to prevent war between the two countries. It is the plain duty of the President to stand resolutely against a war with Spain until he can no longer resist it consistently with the honor of the republic."—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

"Spain's Victory of Peace."—"To five hundred thousand Cubans starved or otherwise murdered have been added an American battle-ship and three hundred American sailors lost as the direct result of the dilatory policy of our Government toward Spain. If we had stopped the war in Cuba when duty and policy alike urged us to do so, the *Maine* would have been afloat to-day, and three hundred homes, now desolate, would have been unscathed.

"It was an accident, they say. Perhaps it was, but accident or not, it would never have happened if there had been peace in Cuba, as there would have been if we had done our duty. And it was an accident of a remarkably convenient kind for Spain. Two days ago we had five battle-ships in the Atlantic. Now we have four. A few more such accidents will leave us at the mercy of a Spanish fleet. . . . . .

"But while we must wait for definite evidence before formally charging Spain with the shameful treachery, of which all the world is ready to suspect her, we need wait for nothing before instituting such a change of policy as will relieve us of the fear of future troubles. The anarchy in Cuba, which for three years has racked the sympathies of all Americans but the dehumanized stock-jobbers of Wall Street, has become an intolerable evil to American interests. It has destroyed three hundred millions of dollars worth of American trade and scores of millions of American property; it has kept business in a state of continual anxiety and semi-panic, it has checked the restoration of prosperity, it has distracted the attention of our people from their own pressing concerns, and now, at last, it has robbed us of a magnificent battle-ship and the lives of three hundred seamen. We have endured it long enough. Whether a Spanish torpedo sank the *Maine* or not, peace must be restored in Cuba at once. If we can not have peace without fighting for it, let us fight and have it over with. It is not likely that the entire Spanish navy would be able to do us as much harm in open battle as we suffered in Havana harbor in one second of a state of things that was neither peace nor war.

"The investigation into the injuries of the *Maine* may take a week, but the independence of Cuba can be recognized to-day."—*The Journal, New York.*

Time for Cool Heads.—"The truth is, we believe, that the attitude of President Cleveland, and of President McKinley after him, very faithfully represents the attitude of the people as a whole. Their position has not been that we should under no circumstances interfere, but it has been that interference—or, in other words, war—should be resorted to only when the call for it was so clear that it became a positive national duty. We do not want to annex Cuba, and annexation is what interference would doubtless come to in the end. The present state of things is bad, monstrously bad, and it may become our duty to put an end to it.

SPAIN
CUBA
JUST A RIPPLE. — THE JOURNAL, DETROIT.
DUPUY
DE LOME
"I KNOW WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH ME. I TALK TOO MUCH."
—THE EVENING TELEGRAM, NEW YORK.
"DO YOU LOVE ME AS I LOVE YOU?"
UNCLE SAM GETS A VALENTINE. — THE TIMES, PITTSBURG.
DIPLOMACY
CUBA
SPAIN
THE ELEPHANT ALSO RAN. — THE CHRONICLE, CHICAGO.

DE LOME IN CARTOONS.

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But in so doing we shall be doing not what we should like to do, but what, in spite of great aversion, we find ourselves constrained to do. This was the situation before the *Maine* disaster, and, while it is possible that that terrible event may change it, it is evident that neither the Administration nor the public is in any hurry to arrive at that conclusion. There will be plenty of time for that when the facts are better known; in the mean time only light-heads will imagine that any harm is done to the national glory or the national power by keeping our heads cool."—*The News, Baltimore.*

"Mr. McKinley may not have sufficient backbone even to resent an offense so gross as this, but war in this country is declared by the Congress, and no explanation of the Spanish Government, no offer to make reparation, could prevent a declaration of war, even tho it should develop that the Spanish authorities had nothing to do with the treacherous design, if treacherous design it were. In this case the loss of the *Maine* to the United States navy would inevitably mean the loss of Cuba to Spain."—*The Times-Democrat, New Orleans.*

"We do not insist that the *Maine* was deliberately blown up by the Spanish officials, and it would be unfortunate if the examining board finds that a torpedo has fatally plunged through her bottom. But there are so many other means of destroying a vessel than by torpedoes that, whether the plates on her bottom are found bent in or out, the impression will most surely continue that something else than the magazine was responsible for the vessel's destruction. It may be assumed as unquestionable that the Spanish officials had no connection with the explosion. They certainly could have no possible interest in such a diabolical outrage."—*The Army and Navy Register, Washington.*

"But there is a double significance to Captain Sigsbee's request. Does he mean that we shall not suspect Spain, or that we shall believe America's officers guilty of such gross carelessness? Let us wait and see."—*The Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla.*

LESSONS OF THE ZOLA TRIAL.

NEWSPAPERS in the United States follow the trial of Émile Zola, in France, with running comment which has many points of interest. Differences between the French methods of procedure and our ideas of the proper method to secure justice through the courts are emphasized, and yet there are intimations that we are not in a safe position to throw stones. It is pointed out that the French procedure is a survival of monarchical institutions, standing since the Revolution of 1789. On what we would call a charge of libel, the French Government prosecutes Zola and Editor Perreux of *l'Aurore*, which published Zola's letter of accusation against the War Department and others concerned in the court-martial that acquitted Count Esterhazy from the charge of being the real author of certain evidence upon which Dreyfus was exiled. The Court of Assizes, before which the trial is being held, has limited evidence, so far as it could, to the Esterhazy court-martial, but in spite of all obstacles a great deal of evidence bearing upon the Dreyfus affair has been brought before the jury. Our newspapers, besides giving attention to the current exhibition of the mysterious forces of antisemitism in France, insist that in reality Zola is fighting for the overthrow of a semi-military *régime* of irresponsibility which is out of date in a state where the theory of the sovereignty of the people is the ideal of government.

Time to Remodel Procedure.—"France is a republic, in name at least; but a judge in a criminal trial in that country has powers granted to no official in a similar capacity in any republic in the world. It has been seen in the trials recently how completely the judge dominates everything. He asks almost any questions he chooses, and rules out others that would be allowed in other countries as a means for getting at the truth. Trial by jury is the method of the Anglo-Saxon people, which, altho not perfect, has been found to work well among the English-speaking people the world over. Suppression of evidence, either in favor of the prisoner or against him, is contrary to the prevailing opinion in an age like this.

"The French system is a relic of older days, when military methods of procedure were in harmony with civilization as it then existed in that country. Outsiders recognize the difficulties that surround the Dreyfus case in the relation France stands to Germany and Russia, but the effect of suppressing evidence in a criminal case for political reasons on the people as a whole must give those entrusted with the making of the laws serious food for reflection. If anything is kept back that would tend to clear up one case, it might be kept back in any and all criminal cases, and no man charged with an offense, especially against the Government, would feel that he could be properly defended when brought to the bar.

"The republic in France has been a success in many particulars, but in others the stage of experiments has not been passed. This might be true in any other country where a change from a monarchy to a republic, always a more or less violent change, had been made with more or less suddenness. France is working out her destiny successfully as a republic, but the wise thing to do in any government is to make improvements when they are demanded, and the time seems at hand for the methods of criminal procedure in France to be remodeled."—*The American, Baltimore.*

Advertisement and Glass Houses.—"There has been nothing more irregular than the prosecution in the Zola case—excepting the defense. There has been nothing more one-sided and purely declamatory than the defense—except the prosecution. But be not deceived. Your Frenchman is a natural born fountain of advertisement. Neither Zola nor his friends nor his opponents nor the army nor 'journalism' over there can omit advertisement or would for one moment. They put it on before they assume their clothes, and then the spirit of it enwraps them as an atmosphere and warms them like a flame, clothes and all. There is a great ado in the court. But ado is the daily delight of the Parisians. Gunpowder is their only snuff, and sensation is to them the breath of life.

"Quite possibly, nearly as just results in final form will issue from the menagerie of noise which is called a trial, and which is going on over there, as would come from the icy inquisition of the subject in London or New York. Indeed, our new journalism is making some American trials very Frenchy in their froth and unfairness. It tried to make the Thorn and Nack trial Frenchy, but it ran up against two Long Island judges, Judge Smith and Judge Maddox, and they sat down on it very hard. It is trying to make the trial going on at Wilkesbarre Frenchy and frothy and unfair. But Judge Woodward is showing that he knows how to take care of himself, and the 'journalistic' offenders have to applaud his efforts to avoid pleading guilty to his indictment of them.

"We do not know that people in this country can just now, considering the glass houses in which many of them live, afford to throw stones at their French brethren. Nor should it be forgotten that behind his dramatic manner and his sensational methods the average Frenchman is a very fair being, chivalrous, considerate, upright, humane, and lovable. There is no nation in the world of which the real home life is more beautiful and affectionate, or in which respect for age, for learning, and for piety framed in character is more observable and sincere than is the case in France. To outside view a Frenchman is antic, interiorly he is very genuine."—*The Eagle, Brooklyn.*

Cases of the Same Sort in this Country.—"He [Zola] makes the most wholesale denunciations of various people in high places, and challenges the Government to bring him to trial. The Government, still determined to stand its ground and to keep its secrets, arraigns him upon certain counts included in the charges he made. He comes into court and attempts at the very start to prove things upon which he has not been arraigned. The court refuses to permit this. It is precisely what any court in England or America would have done in a libel or slander case; but forthwith he and his lawyers break out in complaints of injustice, and the whole British press, the American press echoing the latter, repeat their denunciations.

"Finally, it should be remembered that all our information on this whole subject comes through British channels, and these should always be suspected when dealing with Continental matters, and especially with French courts. We should bear in mind that this case has almost passed out of the range of jurisprudence and into that of the highest politics. We have had cases of the

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same sort in our own country. We hanged Mrs. Surratt for complicity in the assassination of Lincoln. There was not a cool-headed lawyer in the country at the time that did not believe she was innocent. All reasonable people now concede that it was a judicial murder. Nothing has ever been even suggested to vindicate her memory or to console her relatives as would have been long ago done in France. We hanged several of the so-called Anarchists of Chicago, and sent others of them to prison. There is hardly a respectable lawyer in the country who followed the case who believes the judgment was a just one. The survivors were pardoned; but the stigma of guilt still rests upon them all. There is no means of vindication. We should be more modest in criticizing the institutions of other countries, especially when we do not quite understand them; and above all, we should remember that we are not entirely and at all times free from the influences of popular passion ourselves."—*The News, Detroit.*

Methods Abroad and at Home.—"It seems most probable, in the confused light of such partial evidence as this frantic trial has discovered, that Dreyfus was guilty, but that he was not fairly tried and was condemned summarily on evidence he and his counsel were not allowed to see and try to rebut or explain. This is the common practise in Russia, and is not unknown in Germany, but even impassioned appeal to protect the honor of the army and to save the only diplomatic alliance of the republic fails to reconcile the French people to it. Their impatience is due partly to racial light-headedness and partly to inherited impatience with Bourbon methods. They are unwilling to trust the Government of their own choice with a state secret, and insist that it be shared with the populace. They have outgrown the Continental habit of unquestioning submission and have not acquired the Anglo-Saxon habit of confidence in government. English or American public opinion in a similar case—an identical case can not be imagined—would be content with the solemn assurance of government that high public interests required it to adopt a policy of reserve."—*The Commercial Advertiser, New York.*

"There is probably no mystery of modern times more unsolvable than the average Parisian mind when it is overcome by absinthe and hysterics, unless it be a French court of justice during a period of popular excitement and governmental stupidity. An alien is at a loss to grasp a proper point of view from which adequately to scrutinize this mercurial race and its singular legal forms. Paris is nearly always intoxicated. Rarely is it blessed with the self-poise of perfect sobriety. If we had no judges who tyrannized by injunction and no mobs that burned beings at the stake, we might be tempted to call the Parisians unthinking and unfeeling barbarians. It is, perhaps, just as well to look at them as bitter with the gall of prejudice like the people of all countries, and merciless with the injustice of a populace blindly following a vicious political party."—*The World-Herald, Omaha.*

"It has been the fashion among a certain class of political agitators to speak disparagingly of the probity and effectiveness of American courts. They have not scrupled to cast innuendoes upon our judicial system, which pleases them no better than any other American institutions. It will be instructive for these disciples of unrest, as well as for the rest of us, to mark well the conduct of the Zola trial in Paris. Was there ever a more palpable muzzling of justice? We are too apt to forget how good a land we live in and to undervalue its blessings. Every time the European veil is lifted, as it is now being lifted in France, that realization comes home to us with increased force."—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

"The manner in which the jury in the Zola case was secured and is managed is worthy of passing notice. Forty talesmen were called. One died, two fell ill, and two were excused because they had served on a jury last year. Of the remaining thirty-five, fourteen were chosen by lot. The prosecution had a right to challenge ten and the defense eleven. There are fourteen jurors, but only twelve will frame the verdict, the other two being supernumeraries, to serve only in case of a vacancy occurring in the box. . . . The verdict will be determined not by unanimous agreement, but by a mere majority vote of the twelve. And, finally, the jurors are not kept under guard, but are permitted to go to their homes or elsewhere, read all the papers, and discuss the case with friends as much as they please. Truly, a striking contrast to the American jury system."—*The Tribune, New York.*

COMMERCIALISM AND GOVERNMENT.

"MISGOVERNMENT in the United States is an incident in the history of commerce. It is part of the triumph of industrial progress. Its details are easier to understand if studied as a part of the commercial development of the country than if studied as a part of government, because many of the wheels and cranks in the complex machinery of government are now performing functions so perverted as to be unmeaning from the point of view of political theory, but which have become perfectly plain if looked at from the point of view of trade."

The statements quoted contain the theory which is elaborated in an able manner by John Jay Chapman, in *The Atlantic Monthly* for February. Governmental form, as the outward expression of economic character, is not a new idea among political economists, but the application of it to our own case is enlightening and provokes discussion.

Similar thought appears to be in the mind of Senator Marion Butler, who writes in *The Arena* for March on the trust problem. His analysis of conditions discovers that the strength of monopoly is in getting control of the instruments of commerce—money, transportation, and the transmission of intelligence. And Dr. Albert Shaw of *The American Monthly Review of Reviews*, discussing the progress of the world last month, fixed upon the money power as the determining factor in European strategy between governments as well as in our own Cuban and home policy.

Capture of Government by Commercialism.—"The growth and concentration of capital which the railroad and the telegraph made possible is the salient fact in the history of the last quarter century. That fact is at the bottom of our political troubles. It was inevitable that the enormous masses of wealth, springing out of new conditions and requiring new laws, should strive to control the legislation and the administration which touched them at every point. At the present time, we can not say just what changes were or were not required by enlightened theory. It is enough to see that such changes as came were inevitable; and nothing can blind us to the fact that the methods by which they were obtained were subversive of free government.

"Whatever form of government had been in force in America during this era would have run the risk of being controlled by capital, of being bought and run for revenue. It happened that the beginning of the period found the machinery of our Government in a particularly purchasable state. The war had left the people divided into two parties which were fanatically hostile to each other. The people were party mad. Party name and party symbols were of an almost religious importance.

"At the very moment when the enthusiasm of the nation had been exhausted in a heroic war which left the Republican Party managers in possession of the ark of the covenant, the best intellect of the country was withdrawn from public affairs and devoted to trade. During the period of expansion which followed, the industrial forces called in the ablest men of the nation to aid them in getting control of the machinery of government. The name of king was never freighted with more power than the name of party in the United States; whatever was done in that name was right. It is the old story; there has never been a despotism which did not rest upon superstition. The same spirit that made the Republican name all-powerful in the nation at large made the Democratic name valuable in Democratic districts.

"The situation as it existed was made to the hand of trade. Political power had been condensed and packed for delivery by the war; and in the natural course of things the political trade-marks began to find their way into the coffers of the capitalist. The change of motive power behind the party organizations—from principles to money—was silently effected during the thirty years which followed the war. Like all organic change, it was unconscious. It was understood by no one. It is recorded only in a few names and phrases; as, for instance, that part of the organization which was purchased was called the 'machine,' and the general manager of it became known as the 'boss.' The external political history of the country continued as before. It is true that a steady degradation was to be seen in public life, a steady failure of character, a steady decline of decency. But questions continued to be discussed, and in form decided, on their merits,

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because it was in the interest of commerce that they should in form be so decided. Only quite recently has the control of money become complete; and there are reasons for believing that the climax is past. . . . . .

"We hear a great talk about the failure of our institutions as applied to cities, as if it were our incapacity to deal with masses of people and with the problems of city expansion that wrecked us. It is nothing of the sort. There is intellect and business capacity enough in the country to run the Chinese Empire like clockwork. Philosophers state broadly that our people 'prefer to live in towns,' and cite the rush to the cities during the last thirty years. The truth is that the exploitation of the continent could be done most conveniently by the assembling of business men in towns; and hence it is that the worst rings are found in the larger cities. But there are rings everywhere; and wherever you see one you will find a factory behind it. If the population had remained scattered, commerce would have pursued substantially the same course. We should have had the rings just the same. It is perfectly true that the wonderful and scientific concentration of business that we have seen in the past thirty years gave the chance for the wonderful and scientific concentration of its control over politics. The state machine could be constructed easily by consolidating local rings of the same party name.

"The boss *par excellence* is a state boss. He is a comparatively recent development. He could exist only in a society which had long been preparing for him. He could operate only in a society where almost every class and almost every individual was in a certain sense corrupted. The exact moment of his omnipotence in the State of New York, for instance, is recorded in the actions of the state legislature. Less than ten years ago, the bribing of the legislature was done piecemeal and at Albany; and the great corporations of the State were accustomed to keep separate attorneys in the Capitol, ready for any emergency. But the economy of having the legislature corrupted before election soon became apparent. If the party organizations could furnish a man with whom the corporation managers could contract directly, they and their directors could sleep at night. The boss sprang into existence to meet this need. He is a commercial agent, like his little local prototype; but the scope of his activities is so great and their directions are so various, the forces that he deals with are so complex and his mastery over them is so complete, that a kind of mystery envelops him. . . . . .

"The government of a State is no more than a town government for a wide area. The methods of bribery which work certain general results in a town will work similar results in a State. But the scale of operations is vastly greater. The state-controlled businesses, such as banking, insurance, and the state public works, and the liquor traffic, involve the expenditure of enormous sums of money.

"The effect of commercialism on politics is best seen in the state system. The manner of nominating candidates shows how easily the major force in a community makes use of its old customs.

"The American plan of party government provides for primaries, caucuses, and town, county, and state conventions. It was devised on political principles, and was intended to be a means of working out the will of the majority, by a gradual delegation of power from bottom to top. The exigencies of commerce required that this machinery should be made to work backward—namely, from top to bottom. It was absolutely necessary for commerce to have a political dictator; and this was found to be perfectly easy. Every form and process of nomination is gravely gone through with, the dictator merely standing by and designating the officers and committeemen at every step. There is something positively Egyptian in the formalism that has been kept up in practise, and in the state of mind of men who are satisfied with the procedure. . . . . .

"The reasons for believing that the boss system has reached its climax are manifold. Some of them have been stated, others may be noted. In the first place, the railroads are built. Business is growing more settled. The sacking of the country's natural resources goes on at a slower pace. . . . Bribery, like any other crime, may be explained by an emergency; but every one believes that bribery is not a permanent necessity in the running of a railroad, and this general belief will determine the practises of the future. Public opinion will not stand the abuses; and without the abuse where is the profit? In many places, the old system of bribery is still being continued out of habit, and at a loss. The corporations can get what they want more cheaply by legal methods, and they are discovering this. In the second place, the boss system is now very generally understood. The people are no longer deceived. The ratio between party feeling and self-interest is changing rapidly, in the mind of the average man. It was the mania of party feeling that supported the boss system and rendered political progress impossible, and party feeling is dying out. . . . . .

"Moreover, time fights for reform. The old voters die off, and the young men care little about party shibboleths. Hence these non-partizan movements. Every election, local or national, which causes a body of men to desert their party is a blow at the boss system. These movements multiply annually. They are emancipating the small towns throughout the Union, even as commerce was once disfranchising them. As party feeling dies out in a man's mind, it leaves him with a clearer vision. His consequence begins to affect his conduct very seriously, when he sees that a certain course is indefensible. It is from this source that the reform will come.

"The voter will see that it is wrong to support the subsidized boss, just as the capitalist has already begun to recoil from the monster which he created. He sees that it is wrong at the very moment when he is beginning to find it unprofitable. The old trade-mark has lost its value. . . . . .

"The corruption that we used to denounce so fiercely and understand so little was a phase of the morality of an era which is already vanishing. It was as natural as the virtue which is replacing it; it will be a curiosity almost before we have done studying it. We see that our institutions were particularly susceptible to this disease of commercialism, and that the sickness was acute, but that it was not mortal. Our institutions survived."
—*John Jay Chapman, in The Atlantic Monthly, February.*

Monopolistic Control of the Instruments of Commerce.—"The so-called Democratic and Republican anti-trust laws now on the statute-book are ineffective; first, because the evil laws now in existence and in full force, which inevitably produce trusts, are not repealed; next, because the so-called anti-trust laws are not directed at any of the fundamental conditions that foster and promote the existence of trusts. . . . . .

"A trust is a scheme or a device to establish a complete monopoly of any line of business. Whenever any number of individuals organize themselves into a corporation and get a complete monopoly of any line of business, so that they can crush out all kinds of competition and regulate absolutely the price of not only the manufactured articles sold to the public, but also the raw material bought from the producers to make the articles, then we have a typical modern trust. But the all-important question is: How can any corporation get a complete monopoly of any line of business? That is, how is it possible for such a monopoly—such a trust—to be organized and maintained? Are not the thousands of people in a certain line of business more powerful than one syndicate or corporation in the same business? Are not seventy millions of people more powerful than a half-dozen of that number? They are if they have equal opportunities. Then how is it possible for a very small number of men to drive out of business and crush their thousands of competitors, secure a complete monopoly, and maintain it in the face of the remainder of the nation? There is but one way in which it can possibly be done: the monopolists must first *get control of the instruments of commerce*. Those who control the instruments of commerce can of course control commerce itself, can destroy all competition, and can put any kind of business and every business into a trust at will.

"Now what are the instruments of commerce? They are three in number.

"The first is money—the measure of values, the medium of exchange—which is a vital element in every business transaction. Money is the life-blood of commerce, and business stagnates and congests when the supply is cornered, or when the quantity in circulation does not increase with the increase of population and business, just as the human body grows weak from congestion or loss of blood.

"The second great instrument of commerce is transportation. Cheap transportation that can be used on like terms by all is an essential factor of business in any country; but the larger the country the more important is transportation. In a country of the immense distances of ours the transportation question is of

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equally vital importance with the money question. But the opportunity and the right to use this instrument of commerce to transport products from one end of the country to the other at the same prices and on the same terms that your competitor pays or enjoys is of even more importance in preventing the building up of trusts than the question of cheapness. Wherever there is discrimination in freight rates, no matter whether the freight charges are high or low, a powerful leverage is given to those who have the benefit of rebates and favoritisms to crush out competition.

"Do such discriminations exist? Yes, and necessarily so when a few great bankers and syndicates own and control this powerful instrument of commerce, and can therefore regulate rates and make discriminations in favor of monopolies and trusts with which they are allied. What do we see to-day? One man, J. Pierpont Morgan, representing a foreign gold syndicate composed of London Jews, owning and absolutely controlling, as the agent of that trust, eight of the biggest railroad systems in the nation. Which are they? The New York, New Haven, and Hartford, extending from New York to Boston and throughout New England; the Erie, with all its branches and feeders; the New York Central, extending from New York to Chicago, with all its ramifications; the Northern Pacific, extending from Chicago across the continent to the Pacific Ocean, with all its ramifications; the great Lehigh Valley system; the Big Four, covering the great fertile Central West between St. Louis, Philadelphia, and Chicago; the Chesapeake and Ohio, running from Baltimore out to Chicago and the great Northwest; and the Southern Railroad, extending from New York south to New Orleans, with all its ramifications in more than a dozen States.

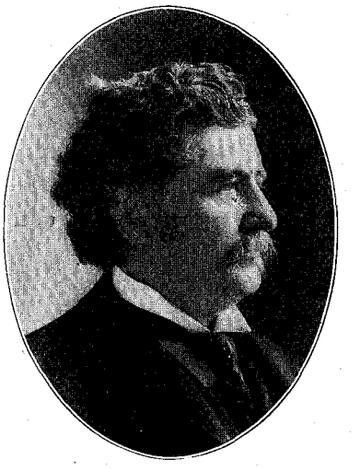
"These powerful systems, with the tributaries which they dominate and control, comprising more than 55,000 miles, govern every means of modern transportation in all the great, populous, and important sections of the nation from Chicago east and south, except the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Seaboard Air Line, and the Atlantic Coast Line. Morgan and his gold backers have their greedy eyes on these. . . . . .

"The third great and vital instrument of commerce is the transmission of intelligence. As far as the business world can use the Post-office Department every one stands on a fair and equal footing; but the information that controls the markets and affects vitally the business world, from the Associated Press despatches to the daily newspapers, the stock reports, and so on, down, are transmitted by telegraph. The tremendous importance of this instrument of commerce is not generally realized. The actions of men are controlled by their opinions; their opinions are formed on the information they receive. Therefore the opinions and actions of the wisest and best men are sadly at fault if the truth has been kept from them, or if it has been colored or perverted. Those who can control what we read can control our thoughts; those who control our thoughts can control our votes; those who can control our votes can control our pocketbooks and the destinies of the nation.

"Here, then, are the three vital instruments of commerce—money, transportation, transmission of intelligence. How should they be used and by whom should they be controlled? Can agencies so powerful, and the proper use of which is absolutely essential to the welfare of all the people, be trusted in the hands of a part of the people to be used for their own private gain and power? Clearly not. Then how should they be used and controlled in order to give equal opportunities to all and to promote the general welfare? Clearly these instruments of commerce should be used as public functions at the lowest possible cost and without discrimination in favor of one person and against another. This must be done in order to put every industry and business enterprise on an equal footing. Has this been done? No. But instead we have permitted the reverse to be done. These vital instruments of commerce are to-day completely in the hands of private individuals and speculators, who therefore have the business world at their mercy. Whenever a government permits the instruments of commerce to go into private hands it has surrendered its most important function of sovereignty. It has surrendered its power to 'establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty.' It is to secure these rights that governments are established among men.

"The instruments of commerce are natural monopolies—they are natural trusts. When they are used as public functions, open and free to the use of all on like terms and conditions, then there is healthy competition, with widespread industrial activity, and general prosperity and happiness. . . . It is true that Congress pretends to regulate these instruments of commerce; but the fact is that those who control the instruments of commerce control Congress, prevent the passage of effective laws to cure the evil, and secure the passage of other laws in their own interest which aggravate the evil. Congress made its fatal mistake when it put into the hands of private persons and syndicates these powerful vital and constitutional instruments of commerce, which make trusts and make them greater than Congress."—*Senator Marion Butler, Chairman of People's Party National Committee, in The Arena, March.*

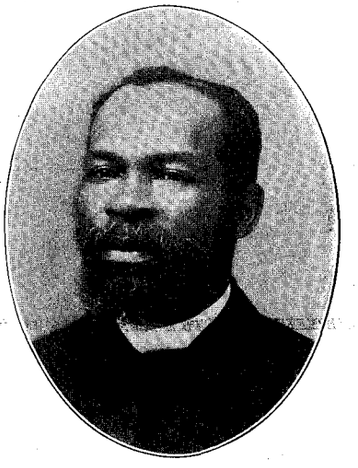
Money Power and Recent History.—"The financial plan by which it is proposed that England should lend China a great sum of money is interesting on several accounts. The money of course will be supplied primarily by the great international banking houses of Europe, which will take up a new issue of British



M. S. BREWER, OF MICHIGAN
Civil Service Commissioner.

GEO. M. BOWERS, OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.

GENERAL JOSEPH LONGSTREET,
OF LOUISIANA,
Commissioner of Railroads.



OWEN L. W. SMITH,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Minister Resident to Liberia.

FOUR PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTEES.

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consols at the ruling low rate of interest, presumably 2½ per cent. England will take the proceeds of this issue off consols, and turn the amount over to China at, say, 4 per cent. With Chinese sources of revenue under the control of English officials like Sir Robert Hart, the regular payment of interest and of instalments on the loan will be reasonably certain, and the profit accruing to the British Government from the difference in the rate of interest would in any case form a sinking fund which in the course of a reasonable term of years would pay off the consols and leave the Chinese loan a matter of clear profit. The matter has peculiar interest from the fact that the arrangement is supposed to have been worked out chiefly by the great bankers who are neither English, French, nor German in their real allegiance, but must be regarded as a law unto themselves and a separate power, gradually but steadily strengthening their grip upon the destiny of nations.

"It was this huge, mysterious money power that enabled the continental governments, led by Russia, to circumvent England and place the Chinese loan at the close of the Japanese war. And now it is the same hidden but potent force that declines to allow the continental powers to make the present Chinese loan, but ordains that England shall make it. The issues of the recent Turco-Greek war were decided, unquestionably, by this coalition of European bankers, who improved the opportunity to gain a better hold upon the revenues both of Turkey and of Greece, and cleared up millions of profit out of the hideous conflict between Moslem and Christian. Their influence has slaughtered the Armenians and wrought the discomfiture of Greece. The hand of this coalition of European bankers has been constantly felt in the affairs of Spain and Cuba. Their method is to secure control of great issues of public securities at heavy discounts, bearing high rates of interest, and then so to manipulate diplomacy and the course of international politics as ultimately to make certain the payment in full of interest and principal. It is not pleasant to remember that these foreign gentlemen, with their finger in every diplomatic and international affair, were invited to come to the rescue of the United States Treasury under the last Administration. Our politicians, playing their game of party politics so desperately that they forgot their patriotism, had in times of peace and prosperity cut off the revenues of the United States Government until the business of the country was hopelessly deranged and the basis of the currency system seriously threatened. And then the European money power, at an immediate profit of some millions of dollars, sold us the gold that we ought not to have needed.

"Even now, the very men who were the strenuous critics of the policy pursued in the last Administration, having themselves come into power, refuse to admit the facts about the continued deficiency of public revenue. Not only do they decline to provide the money with which to pay off the debt incurred two years ago, but they also refuse to perceive the real danger that their conduct may in the early future compel them in their turn to bend the knee to the coalition of European money-lenders, in order again to buy the gold that our Treasury ought not to have lacked. There is probably not a Republican in either House of Congress to-day who will not admit in private conversation that an additional tax ought at once to be placed upon beer, for the sake of increasing the revenues. Yet no step is being taken in that direction. This is partly because the brewing interest is not to be offended. But, chiefly, it is because it is considered bad party politics to admit that the Dingley tariff is inadequate on the side of revenue production. In order to avoid the necessity of amending the law and increasing the sources of public income, an attempt is being made at Washington to resort to undignified and even ridiculous economies in expenditure. An instance of this is the proposed impairment of the postal service of the city of New York by reducing the daily deliveries."—*Albert Shaw, in The Review of Reviews, New York.*

SACRILEGIOUS MEN.—"Just listen to this!" he exclaimed, suddenly straightening up in his chair.

"What is it?" she demanded.

"An Eastern railroad has run its tracks right across the golf links of one of the very best golf clubs."

"Horrible!" she cried. "Do you suppose they will hang the directors or merely send them to jail for life?"—*The Evening Post, Chicago.*

DR. MIQUEL announces that bringing American apples to Berlin is carrying germs to Germany.—*The Mail and Express, New York.*

THE LATE FRANCES E. WILLARD.

FRANCES E. WILLARD, president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, died in New York City on February 17. She had been president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union since 1879 and a foremost figure in the woman's movements of the latter half of the nineteenth century. Miss Willard was born of New England parentage in Churchville, near Rochester, N. Y., in 1839. She was graduated from the Women's College, later absorbed by the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. After teaching in public schools and the university, she became president of the Women's College. She gave up that position for the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union following the woman's temperance crusade, and was elected first corresponding secretary of the national

FRANCES ELIZABETH WILLARD.

organization in 1874. In the course of her public career she visited all the States and Territories, and a number of Canadian provinces and European countries, holding conventions and establishing temperance organizations. Since 1884 Miss Willard had supported the Prohibition Party, having failed in that year to secure from the Republican Party a declaration against the liquor traffic asked by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Miss Willard was editor-in-chief of *The Union Signal*, official organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at the time of her death. At one time she was editor of the Chicago *Evening Post*, and she frequently contributed to the press. Among her books are "How to Win," "Glimpses of Fifty Years," and "Nineteen Beautiful Years." She was very popular on the lecture platform, and helped to found the National and International Woman's Council, representing a federation of woman's organizations.

Of Such is the Hope of the World.—"It may be doubted whether there was a better-known woman in America than Miss Frances E. Willard, whose death occurred at an early hour this morning. Her methods were extreme, but her objects were always admirable, and as a social reformer and leader among the advocates of temperance she attained a reputation which entitles her memory to the sincerest reverence and affection. A woman

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of liberal education, broad culture, and extensive travel, and with an insight into human nature that is rare in her sex, her mental faculties were not cultivated at the expense of the gentler side of her nature, and she inspired a following remarkable not only in numbers but in the intensity of the zeal which characterized it. Appealing to the intellect through reason, to the heart through the sympathies, and to the conscience through a sense of religion, as she saw the light, it still remains true that the desirability of her life and the usefulness of her life were exactly in proportion to the unreasonableness of her propositions.

"She wanted to bring about the millennium at a bound. Convinced that human nature is better than it really is and that it can be reconstructed along lines of momentary creation, she entered into her work with the ardor and devotion of an apostle inspired from on high; but she was not practical, and while we regret that such was the case, we should also rejoice thereat, for people like her are essential to the progress of morality and the uplifting of ideals in social and religious life. The best women live by ideals and the best men seek to approximate them, and while both, in attainment, may be disappointed, the fact that they exist makes for the happiness of mankind. The impossible minority are the hope of the world. They head us in the direction of education, of improved government, of cleanlier and more wholesome habits of life than would presumably prevail, had we not the stimulus and impetus of the few, who, while striving for the unattainable, are nevertheless the advance guards of a higher civilization. Miss Willard obtained the signatures of seven millions of people in all parts of the world to a temperance petition, and it was presented to the heads of the different governments. No nation can accept officially petitions from other than its own subjects, and this destroyed the practical value of her work, but nevertheless its effect as a moral example was not lost nor will it be for years to come."—*The Eagle, Brooklyn.*

Captain in New Age of Organized Womanhood.—"Now that death has closed criticism and ended dispute, her life-work stands that of agitation rather than of construction. A vast number of women have been quickened, stimulated, and carried out of narrower horizons by her great influence. She drew together by counties, by states, by nations, a great host of women who wanted to do something, who did not know what to do, and who found themselves suddenly and conspicuously occupied in swaying and directing the emotional tides of their day. In a country ruled by opinion, the mere creation of a visible body of feminine public opinion is alone a great work.

"Its results are apparent in school-books which, in nearly all our States, early teach children the evils of alcohol and tobacco. Time, and it is to be hoped an increasing sobriety, will test the wisdom of this reform. The advance in the age of consent in many States was quickened, directed, and brought to legislative action by the efforts of the women Miss Willard led. To the cause of woman-suffrage she gave in many States leadership and organization. At certain critical junctures she gave Prohibition new political force; but it was never carried to the point at which it was more than a moral protest for whose purpose, principle, and aim all must have a profound respect.

"These are all important achievements, and for five years past there has been added to them a sense of international importance, for Miss Willard carried her work and influence around the world. She passes away at an age when years of work should have been before her worn down by the pressure of complex responsibilities, some of which seemed unnecessary, but all of which, even where they were pecuniary, were prompted by the great purpose of her life. This was pure, noble, and inspiring. She leaves organized what she found inchoate. She gave effective volition to what was before mere empty desire. In the great warfare for purity and sobriety she was a captain and leader in the new age of organized womanhood."—*The Press, Philadelphia.*

"Her Works Do Follow Her."—"Frances Willard is greater in death than in life. 'Her works do follow her.' She had tugged and wrestled with her mighty task, she had pled and prayed, she had sacrificed and sanctified all that she had to the cause. She did not even spare her own life. She had no thought for the body. It grew more and more transparent, more ethereal. The bright flame of devotion consumed it even as the burning soul of Saint Francis of Assisi consumed his soul. At last the beautiful but frail tenement gave way and the still more beautiful soul leaped into immortality.

"Brave, devoted, heroic Frances Willard! Hail, but not farewell, for thine will continue to be the welding spirit which shall bind the ends of the earth together in a compact against evil stronger than death and the grave and as sacred as our vows to heaven; thine the transforming spirit which shall blend all differences, keep all hearts in unison, and which shall inspire and transfuse the organization with love as never before—love for the holy war, love for fallen humanity, and, above all, love to God, the Father of us all, to whom be glory and honor forevermore, that 'He giveth His beloved sleep,' and 'hath brought life and immortality to light.'"—*The Union Signal (W. C. T. U. Organ), Chicago.*

Leader and Teacher.—"It is a mistake to suppose that Miss Willard ever quit teaching school. She was to the last the principal of a female seminary. Its pupils were the women of two hemispheres, young and old. There were lessons in woman-suffrage, in Prohibition, in social purity, in Christian Socialism; but no one of these, nor all of them together, constituted the supreme purpose of the school. They were the means to an end, but never the end itself. The end, as we have already stated, was an educational, not a political one—to cause women to realize their own powers and to rest satisfied with nothing, whether in law or custom, in church or state, that put shackles upon even the least of these powers. And it was precisely because of this larger purpose that Miss Willard never degenerated as the reformer is always in danger of degenerating into a fanatic who has lost all sense of proportion. To her no one of these great reforms was the all in all, and she saw allies in those who cared nothing for any of them, but who were working in other fields to develop the race and ennoble its destiny. In short, every one who did a good deed or spoke a brave word for better things anywhere was looked upon by her as a friend. Her faith was boundless and her charity unmeasured. She modeled herself as a reformer, not upon John the Baptist, but upon Christ Jesus. She believed in the 'do-everything' policy for the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and under her leadership department after department has been added and every woman with a mission whom she could lay hold upon was attached as a part of the working force.

"She was a born leader as well as teacher. And such a leader!"—*The Voice (Proh.), New York.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE trouble with Mr. De Lome seems to have been that he changed his bait just as the suckers were biting well.—*The World-Herald, Omaha.*

KNOWING what Englishmen would be under similar circumstances, Canada is naturally distrustful of an armed relief expedition.—*The News, Detroit.*

POSSIBLY those Ohio legislators, in refusing to answer certain interrogatories, don't want to commit themselves on the money question.—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

FINANCIAL.—"What's the difference between wages and boodle?" "Well, wages is money a man earns and sometimes doesn't get; but boodle is what a man gets and doesn't earn."—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

Death came out of the black night's deep,
And steered for a battle-ship's side;
But never a man of the sailor clan
Looked on the Deathman's ride.

The Kansan lad and the Hampshire boy,
And the boy from Tennessee,
With never a fear that death was near,
Swung into eternity.

Nor flag, nor shot, nor battle-cry,
Nor strain of the nation's air,
Broke into the gloom of the sailor's doom,
Nor yet a priestly prayer.

There looks a face from far-away home,
With eye bent on the sea,
For the Hampshire Jack who'll not come back,
Or the lad from Tennessee.

Not theirs was the glory of battle;
No victory crowned the day,
But a nation weeps, that the dark sea keeps
Her dead beneath the bay.

—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

WORDSWORTH'S DEBT TO HIS SISTER.

SOME day, when the writers who tell us about the wives of great men and the daughters of great men and the mothers of great men exhaust those particular fields of research, the sisters of great men may come in for the popular consideration that is their due. One of those sure to be included in such a series is Dorothy Wordsworth, whose "Journals," edited by Prof. William Knight, have just been published in two volumes. Not that Dorothy Wordsworth has been neglected entirely. De Quincey sketched her as he first saw her in 1807 at Grasmere:

"Her face was of Egyptian brown; rarely, in a woman of English birth, had I seen a more determinate gypsy tan. Her eyes were not soft, as Mrs. Wordsworth's, nor were they fierce or bold; but they were wild and startling, and hurried in their motion. Her manner was warm and even ardent; her sensibility seemed constitutionally deep; and some subtle fire of impassioned intellect apparently burned within her, which, being alternately pushed forward into a conspicuous expression by the irrepressible instincts of her temperament, and then immediately checked, . . . gave to her whole demeanor, and to her conversation, an air of embarrassment, and even of self-conflict, that was almost distressing to witness."

De Quincey tells us further that she became, "through a life of delightful wanderings," her brother's companion, pupil, and apprentice in poetical description. Under the circumstances, therefore, her "Journals" contain much to interest students of English literature, and especially to interest lovers of Wordsworth, "the most original and most meditative man of his own age." Reviewing the "Journals," *The Speaker* (London) expresses itself as follows:

"She was his [Wordsworth's] living note-book; she furnished him with subjects, handling, and mood, none of which, doubtless, would have come to Dorothy alone; yet, unless she had marked or suggested them, the world had wanted many a noble song. Her 'Journal' at Alfoxden is a brief and exquisite series of vignettes, as true to the hour and the season as Pierre Loti ever gave us, and we are all aware how splendidly the French artist renders again those flying moments of the sea and the sky. But Dorothy's pencil was better than a kodak and almost as swift. Wordsworth lived in the open air; he was not a man of much reading; but the enormity of pleasure which he and his sister derived from the common appearances of nature and their everlasting variety served them both instead of many libraries. The curious thing to remark now is the ground of prose, minute, exact, and real, upon which the inspired dalesman wove his sublime or tender arabesques. The process gave him trouble without end; he was resolute against drawing upon landscapes in the world of fantasy, neither would he devise pathetic incidents the like of which he had never seen; but his meditation mingled new and rare feelings with immediate experience, and other eyes would have overlooked the colors, or misconstrued the forms, which stirred him to the deepest. One there was who saw and felt in complete unison with him. And these are the daily records of a life so peculiarly interesting, in Somersetshire, among the Lakes, in Scotland, and in Switzerland or Italy. . . . . .

"It was Dorothy who felt those bewitching impressions of 'The Highland Girl' and 'The Solitary Reaper' that afterward took an immortal shape and echo in poems now too well known for quotation. Her notes abound in sketches of the men and women whom they met in their travels; and the Scottish ways of old are still vividly brought home to us while we follow in the steps of our poetical pilgrims. On the Continent they examine churches and castles, see what paintings come in their line of excursion, and only fail to make friends because of their incurable British reserve or shyness. Yet the quality by which these 'Journals' will go down to other generations is not their human kindness, or pathos, or innocent dilettante criticism of the fine arts. They belong to our literature by a rarer title. They picture and immortalize the 'unsubstantial pageants' of the air, which, left without record by common men, intent on their downward-looking business, would melt and dissolve as tho they had never been. But here a poet's eye has fixed them in clear transparency; and for all these lovely or majestic evenings and mornings, with their light and dark, their sunshine and their exhalations, time itself has been abolished."

D'ANNUNZIO'S DARING EXPERIMENT IN TRAGEDY.

THE most famous poet and novelist of modern Italy, Gabriele d'Annunzio, has made an audacious attempt to blend antiquity and modernity, to write a tragedy in which men and women of this prosaic age display the emotions and passions depicted by the classical poets of antiquity. His new play, "La Ville Morte" ("The Dead City"), produced at Sarah Bernhardt's theater at Paris, is a literary and dramatic sensation. There are critics who hail it as a sign of a romantic revival.

The plot of the tragedy, in brief, is thus summarized by the critic of the Paris *Aurore*:

The dead city is fatal to living people. It kills them. *Leonard*, a scientist, an ardent archeologist, and *Alexandre*, a poet, excavate the venerable and sacred soil of Mycenæ. They discover or rediscover the sepulchers in which the tragic heroes rest. They touch the illustrious dust and recognize under the gilded masks the traditional faces. But from their very graves the fatality buried with the victims, the Atrides, revives and strikes the sacrilegious investigators. After thousands of years the destiny of the Atrides is continued in their own fate. Incest and adultery come to their modern hearth as they did to the antique palace of Mycenæ. *Leonard* is consumed with an infamous passion for his young, chaste, and beautiful sister, *Blanche-Marie*, who is, in turn, hopelessly in love with *Alexandre*, who, in spite of his legal tie (for he has a wife, *Anne*, a blind, suffering woman), reciprocates her profound devotion. The blind *Anne*, by the light of her heart, sees all the shame and sin of the little group, bound by the closest relations. She cautiously reveals to the young girl her knowledge of the secret, and, for her own part, she is ready to sacrifice herself for the happiness of the lovers. *Marie* bravely tries to resist her love for the husband of the blind martyr, but nothing can prevent the inevitable catastrophe. *Anne* determines to die, but, before she can accomplish her purpose, *Leonard*, who has confessed his guilty love for his own sister to *Alexandre* and poured out to him his anguish, despair, and remorse, resolves upon the murder of *Blanche-Marie*. He regards her as the innocent cause of the unhappiness of the other three members of the intimate group, and sees no way to prevent sin except through crime. He strangles her and throws her into the Perseia fountain. Then he tells *Alexandre* of his crime and the motive for it, and *Blanche-Marie* is about to be secretly buried in the garden. The blind *Anne*, however, is guided by instinct to the place where the dead girl lies, and touches the body with her foot. Nothing being hidden from her, she divines the truth and cries out "I see! I see!" The hope of the rivals to be suffered to worship the memory of the beautiful victim is thus dashed.

Charles Martel, the critic of *L'Aurore*, writes as follows about the play:

"The tragedy is beautiful. The language, pure and delicious, the idea, imaginatively poetical, were ravishing to tender spirits. Still, one must fear that the average person in the audience found the development of the story neither prompt nor adroit enough, and more than one may have classed 'La Ville Morte' with those admirable works which do not gain from stage representation.

"The final act invests with dramatic significance a poem guarded from all that is banal and which is maintained throughout on the plan of the noblest art. Without any reserve whatever must be praised the quality of the thought and the fascination of the dramatist's images. One finds again the grace of Euripides and the coloring of Byron in this splendid treatment of Greek subjects. The felicity of expression charmed the public even when the action failed to move it. And all is so abundant, spontaneous, conceived in a high and large spirit, and showing a power truly astonishing beside such delicate sensibility.

"Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, the inimitable reciter of flowing and

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gracious verse, rose without an effort to the sublime when her rôle required it. She found her special opportunity in the last act and used it triumphantly. We owe her gratitude for the occasion to applaud a writer who undertakes to reserve to the young Italian nation the rights of the antique mother of the arts."

The dramatic critic of the *Revue Bleue*, Du Tillet, writes as follows in his review of the tragedy:

"The first act comes near being a *chef-d'œuvre*. Nobility of thought, imagery of extraordinary novelty and splendor, admirable language, are the least of its qualities. It is lucid and significant; it creates with power and clearness a supernatural—or, at least, an extranatural—medium in which the drama is to develop. The rest is not of equal quality. Perhaps one does not sufficiently feel that 'possession' of the characters, that vengeance of profound mystery, which D'Annunzio so well shows in the first act. Perhaps the violence of the passions so absorbs our attention that we lose the capacity of recollecting the origin of it all. . . . On the whole, the impression is somewhat uncertain. If the beauty of the form bewitches us, the substance astonishes more than it moves us. The incestuous love of *Leonard* permits of no development. Once revealed to us, we have but to await the *dénouement*, which, however, is of savage grandeur—a very *Atridean*, if I may so express myself."

The great critic Lemaitre, who finds the style too lyrical for the stage, too rich and overflowing, praises the originality of the work. He points out that tho D'Annunzio means to be neopagan in his art, it is purely Christian in spite of himself. We find in the *Figaro* the translation of an article by Angelo Conti, a friend of D'Annunzio, who gives his own views as well as the substance of a conversation with the author about the tragedy. It seems that D'Annunzio holds that it is necessary to reintroduce the "fate" of the Greek drama in modern works, but no longer as a blind, external force controlling men's actions, but rather as an intimate, spontaneous necessity of our moral nature. Further, D'Annunzio believes that it is necessary to restore the Greek chorus, as representing a conscience greater and more profound than the individual conscience. Conti writes for his own part:

"In fact, the antique chorus reappears in *Anne*, the blind sufferer, who, having lost her sight, possesses so keen a power of mental vision that one can say that, like Cassandra in 'Agamemnon,' she makes us assist in the preparation of events coming from afar. It is she who, like the antique chorus, is the real protagonist of the drama, the conscience, the vigilant eye which discerns everything, sees the accomplished as well as the hidden, a grand spirit which reflects the sorrows of the other characters, but which is powerless before the force which draws them to a terrible end.

"D'Annunzio has given a new form to the Greek chorus and a more profound and human meaning to fate; he has continued the antique traditions of tragedy in restoring to dramatic work nobility, and beauty of form; and he has written a most important page on love, having uttered the loftiest words to lift the human spirit from the misery of sin and give it a truer and deeper revelation of life."

"After Goethe," concludes Conti, "'La Ville Morte' may be called *the* modern tragedy."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

When Campanini Made His Début. — Francesco Lamperti it was who trained Campanini and secured him his "send-off." The widow of Lamperti recently visited friends in New York City, and *The Herald* secured an interesting interview with her. Among other incidents, she related the following concerning the great tenor:

"Driven by an inward musical impulse, Campanini had already left his blacksmith's forge, taken some singing lessons, and secured a trial as second tenor in a small opera-house. But the manager thought him so inefficient that he was twice dismissed from rehearsal—the great tenor who became so famous!

"The baritone Collini, himself a pupil of Lamperti, chanced to hear Campanini at one of these rehearsals, and recognizing that his marvelous voice had grand possibilities, told Lamperti of him. 'Bring him,' said the maestro. Lamperti heard Campanini, was delighted, and for a year and a half taught him, without payment, Campanini offering to settle the amount when he had made his way. Campanini then sang during a 'stagione difiera' (at fair time) in Cento, *Il Duco* in 'Rigoletto' to the *Gilda* of Albani, who was also a pupil of Lamperti at that time. He made a hit in the part, but Cento was such a small place that his success did not carry much weight with the larger theaters. So he returned and took another course of lessons with Lamperti.

"This was in 1873. During that winter Tioernini, a tenor at La Scala, became ill. 'Faust' had been announced, and the impresario was at his wits' ends to secure a substitute for the indisposed tenor. In his dilemma he came to Lamperti. 'Have you a tenor?' he asked. Lamperti immediately suggested Campanini. The impresario almost laughed in his face, but at last was persuaded to give Lamperti's pupil a trial.

"Campanini had a hard time of it at the rehearsals, for both the conductor and the other singers in the cast did little or nothing to make things pleasant for him. Three days before the performance he complained of hoarseness. Lamperti at once sent for a physician. He knew it was nervousness, not hoarseness, from which the tenor was suffering. The physician indorsed Lamperti's diagnosis. 'If he doesn't sing now he never will,' was his comment, and so Lamperti fairly forced Campanini to go on with rehearsals. I was then a pupil of my future husband. Campanini was a lively young fellow. Every one liked him, and all we pupils were greatly excited over his coming début.

"At last the night of the performance arrived. Lamperti himself was so nervous that he was afraid to enter the house during the first act and paced the street in front of La Scala like a tiger. But in the very first act Campanini scored a success, and in the 'Salve Dimora,' which he had studied for months with Lamperti, the audience fairly rose at him."

Mme. Lamperti showed *The Herald* representative a broken baton which, she said, her husband had broken in pounding on the piano when angry with a pupil. The piano became scarred all over with such beatings, and sometimes even the pupils received the poundings, Campanini himself having been beaten more than once over the shoulders by the irate maestro.

ENGLAND'S NEW POET.

MR. STEPHEN PHILLIPS seems to have leaped at one bound into fame. We have already told of the awarding to him, by the London *Academy*, of its first prize for literary achievement in the year 1897. The new review published by the London *Times*, *Literature*, is even more enthusiastic than *The Academy* in its praise. "No such remarkable book of verse as this has appeared for several years," is the opening sentence of its review, January 15. Then it continues:

"Mr. Phillips boldly challenges comparison, both in style and subject, with the work of great masters; the writers whom he makes you think of range up to Milton and do not fall below Landor. He attempts nothing small, and his poetry brings with it that sensation of novelty and that suffusion of a strongly marked personality which stamps a genuine poet. The volume of his work is not great but it is considerable, about equal in length to the 'Georgics'; it contains abundant performance, and even when promise exceeds performance it is promise of the most interesting kind. Needless to say, he has not yet wholly emerged from the period of discipleship. The two most perfect of his poems are those which suggest a master; but even in them there is enough originality to justify all that we have said; and two of the other poems, tho less able to defy criticism, mark a new departure in the art.

"Unlike most modern poets, Mr. Phillips does not shine in the pure lyric; he has not the simplicities of song. His verse has a grave and stately music which lends itself to impassioned narrative and still more readily to the utterance of impassioned thought. Four of his poems—the four longest—stand out; two of them, 'Marpessa' and 'Christ in Hades,' are classical both in style and subject; the other two attempt a more difficult and more novel achievement, to harmonize in poetry the life of a modern

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city, with its gas-lamps, its asphalt, and its crowd of trivial and tragic faces. 'Christ in Hades' is of the four the least interesting, because the least novel; it is also the most faultless, abounding in detached lines of extraordinary beauty. 'Marpessa' is a Greek idyll which tells how a maiden, having to choose between Idas and the god Apollo, preferred the mortal lover. The thought of the poem is beautiful; and tho Mr. Phillips does not escape the influence of Tennyson—why should he?—his blank verse is entirely his own, everywhere dignified, sonorous, and musical.

"He interests us more, however, with his two spiritual tragedies of modern life, where his problem is how to combine the sharpest realism with poetic style, than when he endeavors to introduce realism into matter made poetic already to his hand. One of these two poems, 'The Wife,' is the terrible story of a

STEPHEN PHILLIPS.

woman who goes out to get bread in the one way she can for her sick husband, and returns with it to find him dead. The subject suggests Mr. John Davidson's work; what stamps it with the peculiar impress of Mr. Phillips is the passage describing how the storm of grief spent itself, and time and nature already began their soothing work—the tragic cure of forgetfulness; and so in the dawn beside the corpse—

> Mother and child that food together ate.

The whole poem suffers from a kind of spasmodic energy; it is, perhaps inevitably, overstrung, and it jars the nerves—a thing which poetry should never do. But the description of the woman's parting with her child, who begs to be taken with her as she goes out into the night, is wonderful—

> But at the door a moment did she quail,
> Hearing her little son behind her wail;
> Who, waking, stretched his arms out to her wide,
> And softly, "Mother, take me with you," cried;
> For he would run beside her, clasping tight
> Her hand, and lag at every window bright,
> Or near some stall beneath the wild gas-flare,
> At the dim fruit in ghostly bloom would stare.
> Toward him she turned, and felt her bosom swell
> Wildly; he was so young, almost she fell,
> Yet took him up; and, to allay his cries,
> Smiled at him with her lips, not with her eyes.

"The last line is what you may call naked poetry—such a line as Dante might have written; and it more than redeems the indifferent end of the preceding couplet.

"The most original thing in the book, however, is the first poem, 'The Woman with a Dead Soul,' told like 'The Wife' in a modification of the heroic couplet. It is a singular enterprise. Mr. Phillips sets out to tell a tragedy in which nothing happened. He sees a woman sitting in a public-house, sipping gin as she sews, and he notes her eyes that had no inward scintillation, 'But stared like windows in the peer of day.' Then he proceeds to tell how that woman's soul had gradually died in her, and left her a body neatly dressed, well combed, mechanically performing the operations of life. There is the problem of his narrative; to make you feel the slow perishing of a soul and feel the haunting terror of this survival."

The following is the passage describing the death of the woman's soul—a passage considered by the reviewer one of "extraordinary beauty":

> She felt it die a little every day,
> Flutter less wildly, and more feebly pray.
> Stiller it grew; at times she felt it pull,
> Imploring thinly something beautiful,
> And in the night was painfully awake
> And struggled in the darkness till daybreak.
> For not at once, not without any strife,
> It died; at times it started back to life,
> Now at some angel evening after rain
> Builded like early Paradise again.
> Now at some flower, or human face, or sky,
> With silent tremble of infinity;
> Or at some watt of fields in midnight sweet,
> Or soul of summer dawn in the dark street.

The following passage from "Marpessa" is given as one that shows Mr. Phillips "at the height of his technical achievement":

> How wonderful in a bereavéd ear
> The Northern Wind; how strange the summer night,
> The exhaling earth to those who vainly love.
> Out of our sadness have we made the world
> So beautiful; the sea sighs in our brain,
> And in our heart the yearning of the moon.
> To all this sorrow was I born, and since
> Out of a human womb I came, I am
> Not eager to forego it; I would scorn
> To elude the heaviness and take the joy,
> For pain came with the sap, pangs with the bloom:
> This is the sting, the wonder.

"No man in our generation," concludes the reviewer, "and few in any generation, have written better than this."

VOLTAIRE IN THE RÔLE NOW ASSUMED BY ZOLA.

A REMARKABLE parallel in literary history to the earnest protest made by Émile Zola on behalf of Captain Dreyfus is found in the heroic fight made by Voltaire against the judicial outrage known as "the case of the Calas family." It is not unlikely that it is the controversy over the guilt or innocence of Captain Dreyfus that suggested the publication in a recent issue of the *Revue de Paris* of a number of extracts from Voltaire's correspondence in regard to the noblest work of his life. But, aside from any contemporary interest, these letters are of great value, for they show the cynical novelist, the sneering skeptic, the pitiless critic, and the ribald dramatist in the part of a great-hearted, high-souled knight-errant, burning with indignation against a monstrous wrong.

Accompanying the letters is a brief summary of the facts relating to the famous Calas case. In this we are told that Jean Calas was a merchant of Toulouse who had for forty years carried on business in that city and was known as an upright citizen and a good husband and father. He and all his family except his son Louis, were Protestants. His eldest son, Marc-Antoine, was of a restless and melancholic temperament, which unfitted him for business and drove him to thoughts of suicide. Unable to make a living in trade he became addicted to gambling, and lost large sums of money given him by his father. On the evening of October 3, 1761, the family dined together as usual. Marc-Antoine Calas left the table immediately after dinner, and about two hours later was found hanging dead in a storeroom. An alarm was given and doctors and police summoned. On the

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arrival of the chief magistrate, one David de Beaurigue, he declared that the Calas family had killed the young man, and ordered the arrest of the father, mother, a son Pierre, and a servant. Jean Calas was first examined by the magistrates and then tried before thirteen judges. The testimony at the trial consisted mainly of rumors, suspicions, inventions, and assumptions; but so excited was the public mind by the belief that a Protestant had strangled his son to prevent his becoming a Catholic, that on this flimsy basis of unverified and contradictory absurdities Jean Calas was convicted and sentenced to be first tortured and then put to death. Eight judges voted for conviction and five for the acquittal of the accused. The sentence was carried out on March 19, 1762, the unfortunate man asserting his innocence to the last, saying to a priest who persisted in urging him to confess: "What! you believe that a father could kill his son?"

The other members of the Calas family were released from prison, but the son Pierre was shut up in a monastery, while his two young sisters were sent to a convent.

A few days after the death by torture of Jean Calas, Voltaire's first letter concerning the case was written. On March 22 he wrote to his friend Le Bault:

"You may have heard of the good Huguenot who has been broken on the wheel at Toulouse for having strangled his son. It seems that this saint of the Reformed Church believed that he had done a good action. Fearing that his son was about to become a Catholic, and believing it his duty to prevent such apostasy, he sacrificed the young man to God, thinking himself superior to Abraham, because Abraham only offered to obey, while this Calvinist hanged his son to satisfy his conscience."

A day or two later Voltaire was astonished to learn from a traveler who had been in Toulouse at the time of the Calas trial that there was a grave doubt as to the justice of the conviction and sentence. Anxious to know the truth, he wrote to Fyot de la Marche:

"I am beside myself; I am interested as a man, a little even as a philosopher. I wish to know on which side is the horror of fanaticism. The intendant of Languedoc is in Paris. I pray you to speak to him and learn the truth in regard to this frightful affair. Be so good, I entreat you, as to let me know at once what I should think of the matter."

And on the same day he wrote to Cardinal de Bernis:

"May I entreat your eminence to tell me what you know of this horrible affair of Calas, broken on the wheel at Toulouse on a charge of having hanged his son? It is said here that he was not guilty, and that when dying of the torture he prayed God to witness that he was innocent. This pitiful mischance strikes to my heart; it saddens and taints all my pleasures. Either the court of Toulouse or the Protestants must be regarded with horror."

Getting little information in reply to his letters, Voltaire commenced an inquiry on his own account. Pierre Calas, the young son, having escaped from the monastery and taken refuge in Switzerland, Voltaire sent for him and talked at length with him. The result was to increase the doubt as to the guilt of Jean Calas. Further testimony to the same effect was secured from two Geneva merchants who had once lodged for some time at the Calas home.

Pursuing his investigations, Voltaire soon became convinced that the conviction and execution of Jean Calas were an iniquitous crime, but he saw the necessity for the fullest and clearest proof. Others who shared his views aided him—the merchant Debrus, the advocate Vagobre, the minister Moulton, the banker Cathala, and the lawyer Tronchin. To the task of getting evidence to show the innocence of the Calas, Voltaire gave all his time; he wrote everywhere, and traveled, looking for facts, documents, and testimony of all kinds. He appealed incessantly to every one who might be able to help him. Nearly all his friends urged him not to trouble himself, and warned him that he would make enemies by attacking the authorities. But he persisted and increased his activity. Finding that the influential men of France took refuge in the plea that since the testimony on which Calas had been convicted had been kept secret there might be abundant evidence for the verdict of the court, he at once began his demand for the publication of the evidence. Writing to Debrus he says:

"The more I reflect on the frightful fate of Calas the more my mind is astonished and my heart bleeds. I see clearly that the investigation of the affair will be drawn to Paris, and there be entangled in innumerable delays. The Chancellor is old. The court is always indifferent to such matters. It needs powerful means to move men wholly occupied with their own selfish interests."

And again: "I have no hope but in the voice of the people. I believe that it is necessary that we should keep our cause ringing in the ears of the Chancellor, allowing him neither intermission nor repose: that this cry should continually go up: Calas! Calas!" A pamphlet containing a statement of the facts was scattered broadcast throughout France and to all his friends he sent this appeal: "Protest, I beg of you, and make others protest."

How great was the task before him Voltaire well knew. Writing on July 8, 1762, he says:

"I am much afraid that in Paris they think little about this horrible affair. One hundred innocent men might be broken on the wheel, but in Paris they would talk only of a new play, or think of a good supper. Nevertheless, we must raise our voices so as to be heard in the dullest ears, and it must be that the cry of the unfortunate will reach to all human hearts."

Replying to the Cardinal de Bernis, he wrote with sublime simplicity: "You ask me why I have charged myself with the inquiry into this case. It is because no other person has undertaken it." Some time after these years of ceaseless struggle for a hearing he wrote: "While I was trying to secure justice for the Calas family I never once smiled without feeling guilty."

For a time official France remained in an attitude of obstinate stupidity, refusing to consider the appeals for a reversal of the Calas judgment, or to vindicate the living members of the family. But presently a half-hearted defense was put forward to the effect that Calas had been put to death for good reasons, and that the public had no right to any further information. But this was exactly what Voltaire would not admit. He said:

"What is it we demand? Nothing more than that justice should not be dumb as well as blind, but that she speak and say for what reason she condemned Calas. What a horror is a secret judgment; a condemnation without known motives! Is there a more execrable tyranny than to shed blood without giving the least reason? 'It is not the custom,' say the judges. Ah, monsters, it must become the custom; you must account to man for the shedding of man's blood. For my part I persist in demanding the public production of the proceedings in the Calas case."

And the public gradually echoed his demand, so that he could write: "At least the memory of Calas will be reestablished in the minds of the people, and that is the true vindication. The public will condemn the judges, and a decree of the people is far stronger than a decree of the Council of State." And again: "My God, my brothers, but the truth is strong! Judges may employ the arms of executioners; they may shut close their books of evidence; they may order silence, but the truth will rise on all sides against them and force them to blush for themselves."

In 1765 came Voltaire's triumph. Forced into action by the sentiment of awakened France, the Council of State issued a series of decrees acquitting the widow and children of Jean Calas of all complicity in his son's death, restoring as far as possible the memory of the man murdered under the forms of law, and ordering the Toulouse court to blot out from their registers the record of the conviction and sentence, and inscribe the act of vindication.

Thirteen years afterward Voltaire, then a very old man, was in Paris. As the crowds surrounded him on the street, a stranger asked a woman who was the man received with such demonstrations of affection and honor. Her reply was: "Do you not know that this is he who saved the Calas family?"—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE ENEMIES OF THE OYSTER.

THE oyster industry is by far the most extensive of the fishery industries of the United States, yielding products three times as valuable as those of the cod-fishery and six times those of the whale-fishery, employing more than 50,000 persons and requiring a capital of about $15,000,000. All these statistics can be found in the Fisheries division of the Census. That there should be such an enormous quantity of oysters to be caught and handled must be surprising to any one who knows how many enemies the creature has—enemies which are bent on its destruction. M. Henri Coupin, a French scientist, has devoted several years to the study of the oyster, and he gives an account of some of these enemies in *L'Illustration* (Paris, January 22), remarking, in passing, that it is hard to understand why the oyster should have so many foes, since it would be difficult to find in all creation an animal so good-natured and indisposed to do harm to anybody. A few of the adversaries of the succulent bivalve M. Coupin thus describes:

"There is a constant war going on between the oyster and a sort of marine snail, which has, unfortunately, all the advantages on its side. Creeping on its belly like all snails, it promenades on the surface of the oyster-beds, 'seeking whom it may devour.' When it finds an oyster which suits its purpose, it does not commit the blunder of trying to get in between the two shells of its opponent. That would soon make an end of the matter, for the oyster, in contracting, would quickly cut its enemy in two. The snail instals itself about the center of the upper shell, and thrusts forth a proboscis which is long in proportion to the size of its bearer. At the end of this proboscis is a rasp or grater, which is set to work to perforate the shell. This is, of course, not an easy operation, but it is accomplished more quickly than might be supposed from the hardness of the object to be perforated and the softness of the instrument. An oyster three years of age is perforated in eight hours, and it requires but an hour and a half to drill a hole in the shell of one a month old. When the shell is drilled through the snail inserts its proboscis in the aperture and sucks out the oyster.

"The young snails are most to be dreaded, for they attack all young oysters, and, having an enormous and insatiable appetite, cause great ravages.

"Many methods of destroying these snails have been tried, but so far without success. The only way in which they have been diminished somewhat in number is by picking them up at low tide and destroying them.

"Certain species of starfish are a formidable scourge for the oyster. It is not easy to comprehend how an animal with five arms and destitute of teeth can devour an oyster encased in its strong shell which we find difficult to separate even with the aid of a knife. Nature, however, is fertile in resources. The species of starfish alluded to have the singular power of turning their stomach inside out under the form of a fine membrane, a mere thread, which absorbs the animals by which the starfish are nourished, among which are oysters. The stomach of the starfish filters in between the two shells of the oyster and digests the animal within. This seems incredible, but scientific observation has completely established the fact.

"Still another foe of the oyster is the crab. Its claws are of remarkable strength and able to break the edge of the shell where the two valves come together. When a small breach has been made, the crab inserts either its claws or other paws and manages to get hold of a little bit of the oyster. Thus attacked the oyster soon dies and the shells yawn. Then the crab enters and devours its prey at leisure. Some crabs have sufficient cunning to wait until the oyster yawns naturally, when the adversary slips in at once and kills the animal. Why the oyster does not crush the shell of the crab is as yet a mystery.

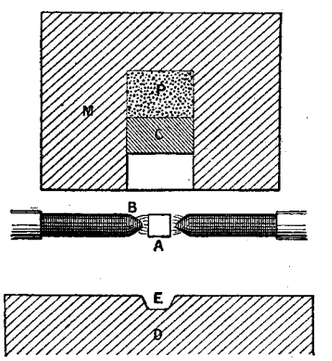
"Certain species of worms and seaweeds, while not so murderous in their action as the foes already described, interfere with the growth and health and increase of the oyster, and may therefore be classed among its enemies. Among these, too, may be included certain maladies which at times attack the bivalve.

"One of them is a fungus which develops on the muscle which unites the two shells. This fungus hardens by degrees and interferes with their contraction. From this cause the shells are constantly yawning and the oyster is at the mercy of the enemies described above. This malady has been observed comparatively recently. But there is another malady which has been known for a long time, tho its true nature has not yet been determined. It is called typhus, and its first symptoms are on the exterior of the shell. The increase of the shells in breadth and thickness is arrested and the layers already formed take a yellowish color and crumble on contact with the finger. The internal surface of the valves, which is of a pearly color when the animal within is healthy, assumes first a clear blue tint and afterward a bluish-black. The oyster is thin, more or less gelatinous, and has a nauseous taste."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARTIFICIAL DIAMONDS AGAIN.

AS our readers know, artificial diamonds have been made in great numbers, but they are mere curiosities, being almost microscopically small. Some recent efforts at making the diamond on a larger scale are described in *La Nature* (Paris, January 8) by Mr. Georges Claude. We translate his account below:

"As soon as chemists had proved that the diamond is only crystallized carbon, a problem was set that was destined in the future to trouble the tranquillity of many people—that of producing artificially this remarkable body, all of whose wonderful qualities paled into insignificance, in the eyes of investigators, beside its commercial value.



MAJORANA'S METHOD OF MAKING DIAMONDS.

M, cannon; P, powder; C. projectile; D, anvil; E, cavity.

"For a long time people have thrown themselves into this research in spite of prodigious difficulties, but the solution of the question made rapid progress after the electric furnace offered to experimenters its unheard-of resources. We may even say that, scientifically speaking, the problem was solved on the day when M. Moissan showed, in the remarkable manner that we all remember, what conditions must have governed the formation of the diamond in the genesis of our globe.

"From the industrial point of view, however, things do not look so far advanced, and the official products of human industry do not yet resemble those of nature, except when they are so small that they can scarcely be seen except through a microscope. The era of research is therefore not yet at an end, and it may be interesting to note some ideas that have been recently thrown out and are susceptible of being put to good use in the solution of this question.

"First, the list of solvents of carbon, so interesting from the point of view that now occupies our attention, has been increased in recent times by the addition of a body that one would scarcely have expected to figure in such a rôle, and which is none other than—atmospheric air!

"Our readers know that, profiting by the results of the strange experiments of M. Villard, in which he has shown that solid bodies may be dissolved by gases, M. Ch. Ed. Guillaume has been able to explain the apparent diminution of brightness of an electric arc under increasing pressure in a tightly closed space. The surrounding gas dissolves a proportion of the carbon, that increases with the pressure; the opacity of the air increases in consequence more and more, and hence it absorbs more and more of the light, masking the increase of brightness that corresponds to the gradual raising of the boiling-point of carbon with the pressure. We know that this ingenious hypothesis has been confirmed in a manner as satisfactory as we could wish, by the ex-

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periments of Messrs. Wilson and Fitzgerald, who have proved that, when the pressure is suddenly decreased, a cloud of carbon forms around the arc. If the pressure were sufficient and its diminution very slow, perhaps the carbon would be deposited in the form of diamond, since the conditions indicated by M. Moissan for the formation of this body would have been realized. Altho this has not yet been tried, it will be tried some day, and this new and unexpected resource should be welcomed by experimenters.

"On the other hand, made impatient, doubtless, by the slight degree of success of previous attempts, an Italian chemist, M. Majorana, has resorted to a process that may be described as violent. His conception is original and is sufficiently far removed from the ordinary to merit a few lines of description. In a word, the principle of his method consists in raising a piece of carbon, *A*, to the highest possible temperature with the aid of the electric arc *B*, and then, when this point has been reached, in subjecting this carbon, in conformity with the ideas of M. Moissan, to a considerable pressure. But the means of obtaining this pressure! Here is where M. Majorana shows himself really Machiavellic! He practically fires off a cannon at his piece of carbon. Flattened between the projectile *C* and an anvil *D* that bears a cavity *E* in which the carbon lodges, it is first pulverized by the shock and then raised almost to the temperature of volatilization of carbon by the enormous quantity of heat resulting from the sudden stop of the projectile. Under the influence of this heat the particles separate, aggregate again, and fall into position. So when, at the end of the operation, the substance is treated by the usual processes—the action of nitric acid, potassium chlorate, hydrofluoric acid, etc.—we find at last a few crystalline particles whose density, refracting power, and other physical and chemical properties enable us to define them clearly: they are diamonds!

"To be sure, the diamonds obtained by M. Majorana have not yet attained much size, and the 'Regent' can be quite tranquil; to be sure, this new quality that has been discovered in the action of a cannon-ball can hardly count much against the disasters that it has already brought upon humanity—alas—on more than one occasion! But surely this unusual method of treating carbon should be awarded a prize for originality. Perhaps this is all M. Majorana asks for it."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

An Electric Ice-Boat.—"A rather interesting and novel test was recently made on Chevy Chase Lake, near Washington, of an electric ice-boat," says *Electricity*. "This vehicle-sledge, as it might be termed, is the invention of Mr. Charles Steffgen, who entertains hopes of its proving of great commercial value in northern regions as a means of transportation.

"The model which was tried at Washington was but 36 inches in length and fitted with a one-tenth horse-power fan motor. Nothwithstanding this fact, it is said to have successfully drawn a load of 940 pounds against a strong breeze. The floor of the car is mounted on two pairs of movable runners, which allows of the machine being guided in any desired direction. On the rear of this platform the motor is located. The propelling apparatus consists of a metal wheel, much resembling a circular saw in appearance, which passes down through the floor as does the centerboard in a sailboat. By means of a set of bevel gears the speed of the motor is reduced and transmitted to a small sprocket wheel. The motion is again transferred by a link chain to a larger sprocket attached to the propelling wheel. In this way the machine may be geared to any desired speed. The teeth on the propelling wheel are pressed into the ice by the weight which they support, and it is thought that owing to this circumstance three or four feet of snow may easily be run over with a full-size machine.

"With 1½ amperes of current at 110 volts a weight of 910 pounds was easily hauled by this little sledge at a moderate speed.

"It is proposed to equip the full-size machines with a 15 horse-power motor to be operated by means of storage-batteries. The propelling wheel will be ten feet in diameter and three quarters of an inch thick, made of some non-corrosive metal.

"From the results obtained with the working model the inventor confidently expects that with a full-size machine he will be able to attain a high speed, probably sixty to seventy miles an hour. Over an evenly frozen surface such as a lake, with just sufficient weight to give the teeth a good hold on the ice, it is by no means improbable that a high rate of speed could be attained at times, but it is scarcely to be expected that such speed could be constantly maintained under working conditions.

"It is thought that some such device as this could be used to advantage on the Yukon River in Alaska during the winter season."

ELECTRIC CURRENTS AT LARGE.

A DISCOVERY has been made by George F. Durant, manager of the Bell Telephone Company of St. Louis, if we credit the sensational accounts in some of the daily papers, which amounts to a method for obtaining electricity in indefinitely large quantities from the earth, but which seems on soberer investigation to be merely a demonstration that the street-car companies in St. Louis are very wasteful of their current. During the installation of a new telephone system it was found that the ground was traversed by a strong electric current. To quote from an account in *Electricity* (February 2):

"A voltmeter installed at a relay station showed that an escape current from the street-car tracks was traveling along under the earth and entering the wires of the telephone company. This escape current was apparently acting in opposition to that supplied from the company's batteries and neutralizing the latter.

"Careful tests revealed the fact that the waste current was ten volts stronger than that generated by the company's batteries."

Mr. Durant, in an interview with a representative of *The Post-Dispatch*, St. Louis, is credited with the following statement:

"That the current from the street-car ground wires remains in the earth and travels underground we have demonstrated beyond a doubt. From experiments we have made and are making we are certain this force can be used again.

"We have been experimenting with lamps. We find that a single wire, with the simplest kind of a connection, will suffice to produce light from this earth current.

"I can see no reason why the current could not be carried through motors and dynamos in the same way. If the actual current as it comes from the earth were not sufficient, it could first be gathered into storage-batteries and thus intensified. The current can be handled exactly as if it were generated by a dynamo."

This statement seems to have very powerfully excited the imagination of another unnamed local paper quoted by *Electricity*. It says:

"What may prove the most wonderful electrical discovery of recent years has been made by operatives of the Bell Telephone Company. Electricity for light and power may be free as air. Anybody with a strand of copper wire may avail himself of the mighty force that propels the street-cars of St. Louis."

A decidedly saner view of the situation is taken by another St. Louis paper, whose remarks are quoted as follows in the article already alluded to:

"Manager Durant's discovery that the ground under St. Louis is a storage-battery for the electricity made by the electric street-car companies may be turned to the advantage of the St. Louis people. If Mr. Durant will tap the battery and draw off the electricity he will save the people whose water-pipes are being destroyed by electrolysis a great deal of annoyance and expense. He may also so reduce the operating expenses of his company that the telephone rates may be reduced without impairing its handsome dividends. But perhaps the street-car companies will object to supplying the Bell Telephone Company with electricity, and may discover that it would be a wise business move to put in a metallic circuit and save for their own use the electricity now wasted in the earth. In this event the street-car magnates may find it possible to save enough to reduce fares."

In its comments on the affair, *Electricity* says:

"Experience has shown that there is always some loss of current wherever trolley roads are run, but nothing like the amount that it is claimed seeks the earth as a return in St. Louis. The natural inference is that the return circuits on the street-railways are totally inadequate."

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MIVART'S TRIBUTE TO HUXLEY.

A NOTABLE tribute to the memory of Thomas Henry Huxley, the great English biologist, is contributed by his pupil and friend, St. George Mivart. To those who remember Huxley chiefly as an agnostic, and as a strenuous opponent of orthodox Christianity, it will seem strange that a devout Roman Catholic and earnest controversial upholder of the Christian faith should speak in such glowing terms of his character; but this very contrast between Huxley and his eulogist must impress us with the lovableness of the spirit that could so influence an opponent. As Professor Mivart says (*Nineteenth Century*):

"It seems fitting that witness as to what manner of man he was should here be testified to, not only by entirely acquiescent friends, but also by opponents; not only by those to whom he was always kind, but also by some who have known the vigor of his enmity as well as his amity; the force of his blows in hostile encounter, as well as the firmness of his friendly grasp."

The writer accounts for Huxley's religious views first of all by his early training, which was largely influenced by the philosophy of Hamilton and Mansel. But as regards the pugnacity that he displayed in his later fights with numerous English divines, Professor Mivart admits "that the position he took up in opposing various theologians was largely due to his honest and vigorous moral sense." Says Huxley's friend:

"All injustice and insincerity were revolting to him, and he had a vivid perception of the duty incumbent upon all of us to make good use of our reason, and not to prostitute it by giving credence to propositions which are neither self-evident nor adequately proved. . . . . .

"The extravagances in which some of his theological opponents indulged have been extreme. One even went so far as to affirm that a doctrine may be not only held, but insisted on, by a teacher who is, all the time, fully aware that science may ultimately prove it to be quite untenable. . . . . .

"Nothing in our day could well be more prejudicial to the cause of religion than that any of its distinguished representatives should show hostility to the progress of science. But it is impossible to deny that not a few such persons have shown themselves so inimical, with the result (as I personally know) that some choice minds have been estranged from Christianity.

"Huxley knew not only from history, but from personal experience, how trying such opposition can be, and most of us who have striven for the more recently recognized scientific truths, or ethical intuitions, have also experienced the same short-sighted opposition. Who, then, can wonder that a nature so keen, vigorous, and combative as that of Professor Huxley should have been stirred to its depths, and that he should have hit out 'straight from the shoulder' in reply to violent or insidious attacks, the stupidity of which sometimes merited scorn as well as anger?"

But whatever Huxley may have said in the heat of controversy, he never obtruded his religious views in his teaching. After bearing witness to his lucidity and impressiveness as a lecturer, Professor Mivart goes on to say:

"To one point I desire specially to bear witness. There were persons who dreaded sending young men to him, fearing lest their young friends' religious beliefs should be upset by what they might hear said. For years I attended his lectures, but never once did I hear him make use of his position as a teacher to inculcate, or even hint at, his own theological views, or to depreciate or assail what might be supposed to be the religion of his hearers. No one could have behaved more loyally in that respect, and a proof that I thought so is that I subsequently sent my own son to be his pupil at South Kensington, where his experience confirmed what had previously been my own."

Of the difference that naturally arose between the two scientists on the question of the Darwinian theory, Professor Mivart speaks very feelingly. He tells of it in a passage that will bear quoting entire, for it contains a striking paragraph giving the great agnostic's opinion of toleration. Says the writer:

"After many painful days and much meditation and discussion my mind was made up, and I felt it my duty first of all to go straight to Professor Huxley and tell him all my thoughts, feelings, and intentions in the matter without the slightest reserve, including what it seemed to me I must do as regarded the theological aspect of the question [Darwinism]. Never before or since have I had a more painful experience than fell to my lot in his room at the School of Mines on that 15th of June, 1869. As soon as I had made my meaning clear, his countenance became transformed as I had never seen it. Yet he looked more sad and surprised than anything else. He was kind and gentle as he said regretfully, but most firmly, that nothing so united or severed men as questions such as those I had spoken of.

"Nevertheless no positive breach took place, tho the following day, as we were driving homeward together, the conversation became rather sharply controversial. Yet family friendly relations continued, and we sometimes dined at each other's houses. On one such occasion I well recollect that, the ladies having gone, and Huxley being at my right hand, I began to speak about toleration, for which I have, and have always had, what is perhaps a weakness. Turning to Huxley for support, he astonished me by saying, 'Oh, you must not appeal to me to support toleration as a principle.' 'Indeed,' said I. 'No,' he continued, 'I think vice and error ought to be extirpated by force if it could be done.' 'You amaze me,' I rejoined; 'then you rehabilitate Torquemada and some others we have all been accustomed to blame.' 'I think,' he answered, 'they were quite right in principle, tho the way they carried the principle out was injurious to their cause.' 'Surely,' I exclaimed, 'burning alive is a strong measure.' 'Yes,' said he, 'especially the smell.' At this we all laughed, and the subject dropped. I give this anecdote only as an illustration of the earnestness of Huxley's character; but I am quite sure his bark was much worse than his bite, for tho I have known him to be very angry, I never knew him do a vindictive act, or one which, putting myself at his point of view, I could call unkind.

"But, as every one who knew him was well aware, he felt very strongly respecting questions of theology, and considered himself under a true moral obligation to oppose systems of belief which he deemed injurious to social welfare. During the last conversation I had with him on the subject (the 18th of June, 1870) he warmly affirmed that, in his opinion, antagonism and conflict as to such matters would and should increase."

We may close with the passage in which Professor Mivart describes Huxley as a teacher:

"I have heard many men lecture, but I never heard any one lecture as did Professor Huxley. He was my very ideal of a lecturer. Distinct in utterance, with an agreeable voice, lucid as it was possible to be in exposition, with admirably chosen language, sufficiently rapid, yet never hurried, often impressive in manner, yet never other than completely natural, and sometimes allowing his audience a glimpse of that rich fund of humor ever ready to well forth when occasion permitted, sometimes accompanied with an extra gleam in his bright dark eyes, sometimes expressed with a dryness and gravity of look which gave it a double zest.

"I shall never forget the first time I saw him enter his lecture-room. He came in rapidly, yet without bustle, and as the clock struck, a brief glance at his audience, and then at once to work. He had the excellent habit of begininng each lecture (save, of course, the first) with a recapitulation of the main points of the preceding one. The course was amply illustrated by excellent colored diagrams, which, I believe, he had made; but still more valuable were the chalk sketches he would draw on the blackboard with admirable facility, while he was talking, his rapid, dexterous strokes quickly building up an organism in our minds, simultaneously through ear and eye. The lecture over, he was ever ready to answer questions, and I often admired his patience in explaining points which there was no excuse for any one not having understood."

Edison's Tough Pig Iron.—The report that a run of pig-iron from Edison's New Jersey magnetic iron ore was unusually tough has already been noticed in these columns, together with the inventor's remarks about it. Further information from an interview with Mr. Edison is thus given in *The Engineering and Mining Journal*: "The account in the papers was distorted. It arises from the iron produced at Crane Iron Company from ore-briquettes being abnormally strong. It graded No. 1 X, yet re-

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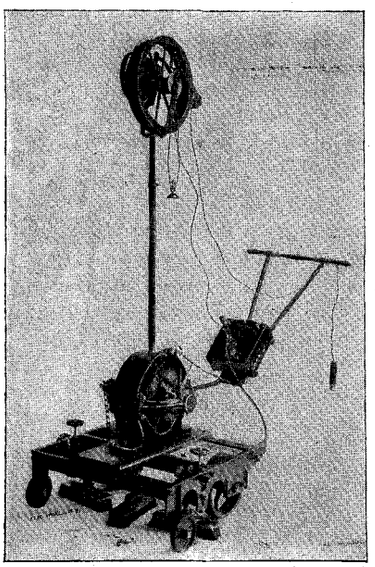
quired fifteen blows of a 15-pound sledge, when supported at the ends, to break it. Analysis shows cobalt in rich streaks in the deposit, but as nobody seems to know what cobalt does the toughness may be due to something else." Commenting on this, *The Industrial World* says: "The steel and iron experts give, as this letter says, nothing definite on the subject of cobalt in iron; but it seems not improbable that its effect in such an alloy would be similar to that of nickel. The Edison plant, it may be added, is not yet commercially in the field. The output to date has been limited to about 1,200 tons of ore-briquettes which were smelted at Catasauqua."

AN ELECTRIC FLOOR-SCRUBBER.

THIS device is the invention of a Cleveland man, who claims that it will do work in one fourth of the time required in the old way, at a saving of 75 per cent. of the cost. The scrubber is thus described in *The Electric World*:

"The machine is designed for use in government, state, and large office buildings, hotels, depots, hospitals, and halls, department-stores, etc. It is operated by an electric motor, which receives its current through a flexible cord connected to any convenient incandescent socket. The reel at the top of the trolley-pole takes up the slack cord and unwinds it in the operation of the machine.



ELECTRIC FLOOR-SCRUBBER.

"The frame carries three scrubbing-brushes, which are pressed against the floor with a spring pressure. The brushes are geared with the motor so as to revolve at a speed of about 400 turns a minute. The gearing between the motor and the brushes is by means of a sprocket chain, leading from the motor to the axle, on which the larger wheels loosely revolve, and from that axle by another sprocket chain to a shaft connected by bevel gears with vertical shafts to which the brushes are attached. This permits of the machine being used as a hand machine in case no electric current is available to operate it by electric power. For the scrubbing-brushes, sand-paper blocks or blocks of stone may be substituted, and thus the machine may be used to dress down wood floors or mosaic. The springs always keep the brushes in proper contact with the floor. A suitable rheostat or governing device is provided on the handle, and the motor is fully protected by fuses. The machine weighs about 300 pounds, and its frame is about 30 inches square.

"These machines have been in actual use in various buildings, in one instance doing work on eight floors in two and one-half hours, which previously required ten and one-half hours to perform by hand. The three brushes are so arranged in relation to one another that the short axis of the middle one is always parallel with the longer axis of the side brushes, and *vice versa*. Hence, in operation, the machine scrubs a path as wide as the distance between the outer ends of the side brushes, when they stand end to end, as shown in the illustration."

STERILIZED WINE FOR MUSSULMANS.

THE Koran forbids the faithful Mohammedan to drink wine, but there is no religious reason why he should not partake of unfermented grape-juice. The *Echo d'Oran*, an Algerian journal, suggests, therefore, that grape-juice, sterilized so that it will remain permanently unfermented, may become an article of export from the French wine-producing regions to the Mohammedan colonies of France. The *Revue Viticole*, Paris, gives the following abstract of the proposition made by the Algerian paper:

"The hope of finding in the native population that surrounds us a market for our wines was yesterday a dream, but will perhaps be a reality in the future. Unlikely as this hypothesis may seem, science enables us to hope for its transformation into a fact.

"It is perhaps to the illustrious Pasteur that our colonists will owe the opportunity to sell the overplus of production that gives them anxiety. . . . A French chemist, M. Rosensteil, has devised a process of sterilizing the must, based on Pasteurization, and thus makes of the juice of the grape a drink that tastes and looks like wine, while, not being fermented, it can not fall under the prohibition of the Koran and can consequently be employed by the natives.

"We should say that the new drink has a fresh and very characteristic taste, and will find numerous applications among Europeans who object to alcohol—and they are many in Algeria. The temperance societies, too, can take no exception to a product which, all things considered, will sell as well as wine and lacks its injurious qualities."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A POSSIBLE NEW ELEMENT.—"It is believed by G. G. Boucher," says *Merck's Report*, "that he has discovered a new element in cast iron to the extent of 0.0019 to 0.006 per cent. It was obtained in the form of a sulfid by precipitation from a solution of iron. The sulfid is dark brown, and soluble in alkalies, ammonia, alkaline sulfids, and nitric acid, but is insoluble in diluted hydrochloric or sulfuric acid. Upon heating in a current of air, it is converted into a yellow oxid which liquefies at a red heat. The metal itself is also insoluble in diluted hydrochloric or sulfuric acid, but is soluble in nitric acid, and when burned in the air yields a yellow, sublimable oxid. Spectroscopic investigations are now under way."

WHILE bicycle-makers are introducing chainless wheels, some other machinists are discarding other forms of gearing in favor of the chain. In *The American Machinist*, February 3, a correspondent, Harris Tabor, notes that "the Fox Machine Company, of Grand Rapids, Mich., has applied a bicycle chain to the movement of the knife carriage of their universal trimmer, the chain taking the place of rack and pinion, and with a very considerable improvement. We also know," he continues, "that the Morse Manufacturing Company, of Trumansburg, N. Y., are using their most excellent roller-joint chain very generally, and with most excellent results, in driving machinery. Here are two cases where the chain has driven out the form of gearing now being introduced by bicycle manufacturers. Are we to have a double revolution with the survival of the fittest in the distance?"

ONE of the best agents for extinguishing fires, according to *The National Druggist*, February, is aqua ammonia, without any addition whatever. "We have personally had experience with the almost marvelous power of this substance in this direction," says the editor of that journal. "In one instance, where fire had originated, probably from spontaneous combustion, in a pile containing several tons of cotton seed, and the interior of which was almost a solid body of live coal, a half gallon of ammonia completely smothered the fire. In another, which occurred at Savenay, France, the vapors of a tank containing fifty gallons of gasoline caught fire in the linen room of a laundry. The room was instantly a mass of living flames, but a gallon and a half of ammonia water thrown into it completely, and almost immediately, extinguished the fire. The ammonia was in a glass demijohn in an apothecary shop next door to the laundry, and was thrown into the room by the druggist as an experiment. To use his own words in reporting the circumstance (in the *Union Pharmaceutique*), M. Janneau, the pharmacist, says: 'The effect was instantaneous—torrents of black smoke rolled upward, in place of flames, and in a moment every trace of fire was gone. So completely was the fire extinguished that workmen were enabled to enter the room almost immediately, where they found the iron tank of ga line intact."

"THERE are few people, we think," says *The People's Health Journal*, Chicago, January 15, "who thoroughly realize the value of water as a beverage, or who know how to obtain the greatest advantage from it. The effects produced by the drinking of water . . . vary with the manner in which it is drunk. If, for instance, a pint of cold water be swallowed as a large draft, or if it be taken in two portions with a short interval between, certain definite results follow—effects which differ from those which would have resulted from the same quantity taken by sipping. Sipping is a powerful stimulant to the circulation, a thing which ordinary drinking is not. During the act of sipping the action of the nerve which slows the beats of the heart is abolished, and as a consequence that organ contracts much more rapidly, the pulse beats more quickly, and the circulation in various parts of the body is increased. In addition to this, we find that the pressure under which the bile is secreted is raised by the sipping of fluid. And here is a point which might well be noted by our readers: A glass of cold water, slowly sipped, will produce greater acceleration of the pulse for a time than will a glass of wine or spirits taken at a draft. In this connection it may not be out of place to mention that sipping cold water will often allay the craving for alcohol in those who have been in the habit of taking too much of it, and who may be endeavoring to reform, the effect being probably due to the stimulant action of the sipping."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RUSSIA'S PERSECUTION OF RELIGIOUS DISSENTERS.

IN marked contrast to the spirit of religious tolerance that characterizes the other leading nations of the world, the traditional policy of Russia has been to make all religious dissenters the object of the steady attacks of state and church. The Emperor Nicholas declared that it was the Russian program to realize the ideal "one language, one church, and one government." The Evangelical Alliance has sent committees to the Czar asking for a more liberal treatment of nonconformists, but to no avail. The Protestants of the three Baltic provinces and the Catholics of the Polish districts have alike in recent years been feeling the heavy hand of the Russian autocrat. Just what the reason may be for such policy is something of a mystery to outsiders. Dr. F. von Löwenthal, in the new religious journal called *Das Reich Christi* (No. 1) published in Berlin, has made a careful study of the subject and presents some new phases of the problem. In this connection it should be remembered that Russia is really a country of sects and sectlets, that the religious dissenters are credited with fully twelve million adherents, and that religious dissent is constantly spreading. The author gives the following line of thought:

The religious persecutions in Russia do not in principle differ from those practised by the fanatical followers of Mohammed and the heresy hunts of the Christian middle ages. In Russia a *Kulturkampf* on a grand scale is going on, only with this characteristic feature, that the persecuted minority represent culture and morality. It is really more than a religious persecution that we meet with here; it is an attack upon a type of civilization different from that expressed in the ecclesiastical world of Russia. The Russian Church serves the purposes of the Russian state. The unity of the state is to be established by the unity of the church.

Many millions of the adherents of the orthodox church have in recent years severed their connection with the official church of the country. Not only the Stundists, who number millions, have done so, but other and similar movements have spread with great rapidity, some independently of the Stundist movement and others in connection with it, and most of them of an ascetic and pietistic character, and morally superior to the state church type of religious life. The Stundist propaganda, however, is the most powerful agitation that is threatening the existence of the state church, and it is primarily against this movement that the Russian Government has directed its attacks. But all other dissenters are included in the general class of "heretics," no matter how pure a type of evangelical teaching and morals they may represent. But, singularly enough, all the machinery of state and church has in late years been able to accomplish practically nothing in this direction, and religious dissent has continued to spread with marked rapidity.

"The state church is in danger" has been the cry of Russian officials all along, and led, mainly under Alexander III., to bitter persecutions. Now it seems a new policy is to be inaugurated, as punishments and prisons have not been able to stem the tide of religious dissent. It has now been decided to convert the dissenters through missionaries sent out by the state church. Traveling missionaries have been sent among the Stundists, but the success was not what was expected, chiefly because the missionaries were not equal to their audience in biblical learning and in morals. The method, however, is to be continued on a grand scale. A mission congress was recently assembled in Kasan which adopted methods characteristic of Russian ideas of religious propaganda. There was a substantial agreement on the following as to the best methods to be pursued, altho they could not yet be practically enforced. They were put in the form of questions, as follows:

1. Would it be best to take from the sectarians and heretics their children and have them educated in special schools under the auspices of the orthodox church?

2. For the sake of the success of the mission work, should the property of sectarians and heretics be confiscated?

The second proposition came from one of the highest dignitaries of the Russian Church, the Archbishop Meleti of Rjason, who added the following:

"No reasonable amount of argument will convince a sectarian of the error of his way, so long as his rights to his property are unabridged, and the moneys are not confiscated which are used for the heretical propaganda. In general, the congregations of the dissenters and of the sects should not have the same civil rights that the orthodox enjoy The heretics live in marriage relations not legalized by the state, and accordingly the children resulting from these marriages are illegitimate and not entitled to an inheritance. According to law the property held by such people is not their own, it belongs to the state and is to be used to strengthen the state and not to weaken it."

Not all Russians indorse this policy as the best method of advancing the interests of the state church. Among those who have publicly protested against this barbarism is Prince Meshtsheski, who criticized the conference deliberations very sharply in the press. Count Leo Tolstoï too protested, but also reported a number of cases of child-stealing of this kind that had come under his observation. In the greater portion, however, of the Russian press the matter has been discussed, but chiefly in reference to the question whether such laws could be or have been in practise in Russia.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARE THERE GHOSTS?

THE *Catholic Review* makes this query the subject of a leading editorial and answers it in the affirmative. All modern writers hold, it is said, that the possibility of apparitions or spirits must be admitted by every one "who believes in the Deity and His superintending Omnipresence." Quotations are made from church writers in support of the reappearance on earth of disembodied spirits, and an instance in point is mentioned in the writings of St. Augustine, who, in his letter to Evodius, Bishop of Uzalis, makes mention of a young man who appeared to a great many persons after death, and by that means God permitted that they should be confirmed in the high opinion they had of his sanctity.

A passage is also quoted from More's "Catholici, or Ages of Faith," as follows: "The sister of St. Thomas of Aquin, abbess of St. Mary of Capua, appeared to him after her death and told him of her state in heaven, and of the condition of his two brothers, Andulph being still in purgatory and Rynald already in Paradise. Again, one night as the angelic doctor prayed in the church of St. Dominic at Naples, Father Romain, to whom he had ceded the chair of theology at Paris, appeared to him before the other heard of his death, and told him that he was among the blessed, and answered many questions of St. Thomas, and to his query respecting heaven, replied, 'Sicut audivimus sic vidimus' [as we have heard so we have seen]."

But the strongest proof and an infallible one in behalf of a belief in ghosts is found in the Holy Scriptures. Such passages as that relating to the appearance of Moses and Elias on the Mount of Transfiguration and the statement that at the Crucifixion the graves were opened and many that slept arose, are cited by way of verification. Proceeding from this *The Review* says:

"Since it is not only possible that persons can return from another world, but that there are well-authenticated accounts of persons who have done so, must we, then, believe all the current stories about spirits or ghosts? By no means, for there is not one of them out of a thousand worthy of the least credence, or could stand the test of examination. They all, in almost every case, can be explained in a natural way, even those of the reality of which there appears to be little doubt.

"Fear and an excited imagination will conjure up imaginary apparitions and specters. So will a gloomy and melancholy temperament. When the Puritans, of whom gloom and melancholy

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were the characteristic qualities, became the dominant power in England in 1649, we read that there was a widespread fear of ghosts never known before in the land. Remorse of conscience, for great and unnatural crimes, will, too, bring up unreal specters threatening punishment or vengeance.

"The real ghosts, then, in the past, beyond what a deluded imagination painted, have been few and far between, and they promise to be so in the future. Nor is it necessary that there should be many ghosts, since we have 'Moses and the prophets' to direct and warn us, and do not need the spirit of a Lazarus to come from the 'bosom of Abraham' to do so.

"If, however, a genuine ghost should appear to any of us, which after all is possible, to ask, perhaps, the assistance of our prayers, or otherwise to warn us, we need not feel the least alarm, particularly so if our conscience be at peace with God, for no ghost, no spirit, no apparition, not even a fancy, can do us any harm or injury unless by God's permission."

PROFESSOR McGIFFERT AND HIS THEOLOGY.

RUMORS of another notable trial for heresy in the Presbyterian Church have been making themselves heard during the last few weeks. These rumors take their rise from the publication of the fifth volume in the "International Theological Library," which is edited by Professor Briggs, of Union Theological Seminary, New York, and Prof. D. F. Salmond, of Free Church College, Aberdeen. This volume is entitled "A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age," and the author, Arthur Cushman McGiffert, Ph.D., D.D., has been a pupil of Harnack's and is now Washburn professor of church history in the Union Theological Seminary. The book is characterized by Prof. Shailer Matthews, associate professor of New-Testament history and interpretation in the University of Chicago, as "on the whole the most notable addition to theological literature on the side of critical church history and New-Testament criticism as yet made by any American," and other representatives of the liberal school, such as Drs. George P. Fisher, Benjamin W. Bacon, and Lyman Abbott, speak in terms of almost equally high praise of the work. The conservatives, on the other hand, such as Dr. Gray of *The Interior*, Dr. McPherson, and many others, are impressively earnest and emphatic in warning the church against the book as one destructive, not of Presbyterian theology alone, but of the fundamentals of Christianity itself, as interpreted by Catholic and Protestant alike.

The Independent, however, finds the book "wholly unaffected by rationalism, and in its implications opening no vistas of skeptical speculation or suggestion." It refers to Dr. McGiffert's outspoken conviction that the actors in the New-Testament story were more or less directly and constantly under "the influence of personal divine revelation." "It is," says, *The Independent*, "no more than simple justice to note this point at the beginning, for Professor McGiffert's remarkably free treatment of the materials of which the New Testament is composed might, standing alone, unmodified and unrelieved by this consideration, make a very different impression."

In the opening chapter of the book, Judaism is considered strictly with reference to the life and work of Christ, for adequate understanding of the rise and early development of Christianity. During the century, or century and a half, preceding the birth of Christ, the conception of a Messiah and the anticipation of His coming were growing more and more common. At the beginning of the Christian era, the belief was widespread that the long-expected consummation was at hand. Then came John the Baptist, "preaching in the wilderness," and with his apparition Dr. McGiffert begins to disclose certain conclusions to which he has been led that are likely to arouse sharp controversy. For example, John's thought respecting the Messiah and His work, we are told, moved wholly along traditional lines, and was not drawn from any personal knowledge that he had of Jesus. He represented himself neither as the Messiah nor as His expected forerunner:

"Evidently he [John] conceived his connection with the coming kingdom not in any sense as official or peculiar, and his work as a work belonging to himself alone. He was convinced of the nearness of the great crisis, and he simply felt himself called to summon the people to prepare for it. He was in his own esteem a preacher merely, not a prophet, and he did not claim, as did the Old-Testament prophets, to be giving utterance to a divine revelation. He was doing what any one else might have done; he was, in fact, doing what, for aught he knew, many more might do, and do as well, or even better, than himself."

John's influence was confined, for the most part, to the common people, who flocked to him in great numbers. But the chief priests and the scribes and the elders held aloof. If the "kingdom" was at hand, it was well enough for the publicans and sinners to make ready, but the religious aristocracy of a chosen people need not concern themselves with the Baptist or his message. He was not the Messiah—the rest did not interest them; it was enough that he did not meddle in political or military affairs, for to the soldiers he had said, "Do violence to no man, neither exact anything wrongfully, and be content with your wages."

John had announced the coming of the "kingdom," and the people went out to hear what he had to say and to see what he had to show about it. But time passed, and the kingdom did not reveal itself, and all went on as before:

"That some were prepared by his preaching for the preaching of Jesus, there can be no doubt. Tho his work was not of a character to abide, some must have found it easier to understand Jesus because of the moral sentiments that John had succeeded in arousing. And this Jesus recognized, and because of it He was led to pay John the tribute and to show him the honor which alone have made him immortal."

On his way to the consideration and interpretation of the ministerial aspects of the Son of Man, the author does not tarry to inspect the stable at Bethlehem, or to salute the Virgin-Mother, but makes his way without ceremony to the "Court of the Gentiles," where the Babe of Bethlehem, now a schoolboy, is being taught in schools that were poorer and where rabbinical learning was rarer than in the south. In view of these local disadvantages, it is matter for admiration that at the age of twelve the carpenter's son is found in the Temple, astonishing the doctors with His critical knowledge of the law, as in the incident recorded by Luke:

"From that passage we learn that already, at the age of twelve years, Jesus had the conviction that God was His Father and that that conviction controlled Him to such extent that it seemed quite natural and right to Him, upon the occasion in question, to allow what He regarded as His filial duty to His divine Father to take precedence of His ordinary duty to His human parents. How and when this epoch-making conviction came upon Him, it would be idle to conjecture. Under the influence of Hebrew Scriptures with which He was very familiar, He might have been led to conceive of God as the Father of the Jewish nation, for that idea finds at least occasional expression in those writings which He most loved to quote; but the far more remarkable fact that God's Fatherhood was interpreted by Him as of individual and not simply national significance, that it meant to Him not merely Israel's divine sonship, but His own, can find its ultimate explanation only in His own unique religious personality."

To Dr. McGiffert, Jesus seems to have received for the first time the revelation of His own Messiahship on the occasion of His baptism by John. Then follows the temptation:

"What that temptation meant, if it was, as it must have been, a real temptation, we can hardly doubt. Our knowledge of Jesus's character forbids the supposition that he was tempted to use His Messianic calling and power for merely selfish purposes. . . . That Jesus had shared the common Messianic ideals of His people, the temptation itself seems to show, tho we can not believe that He had seen in improved earthly conditions the only,

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or even the chief, blessing of the coming kingdom. But the Messianic call brought Him face to face with the question, not whether earthly prosperity and a life of conscious divine sonship are theoretically compatible, but whether He could, consistently with His own character and experience, devote Himself to the fulfilment of the common earthly hopes of His countrymen; whether He could be true to Himself and yet be the kind of Messiah they expected."

As to the return of our Lord, it seems clear to the author that He expected it to take place at an early day. "There are some passages, indeed, which, taken as they stand, represent Him as prophesying that the consummation would come even before the death of those to whom He spoke." But from such passages Dr. McGiffert finds it difficult to determine the truth with assurance:

"We can not be certain, therefore, that Jesus declared that the Son of Man would return within the lifetime of some of those whom He addressed. But the Evangelists, and with them the early Christians in general, believed that He did; and tho they may have misunderstood Him, they could hardly have done so unless He had given expression to His expectation at least of an early consummation, an expectation which was entirely in line with all we know of His conception of the kingdom."

Dr. McGiffert finds it significant that during the early part of the ministry of our Lord, according to the account of Mark, He said nothing of the necessity of coming into fellowship with Himself:

"Tho He already believed Himself to be the Christ, He began His ministry not with any reference to His own character or commission, but with the preaching of the Kingdom of God, and He systematically refrained for a considerable period from declaring Himself to be the Messiah, and even forbade others to proclaim Him as such. The incident at Cæsarea Philippi marked an epoch in His ministry, for it was then that He first distinctly acknowledged His Messianic calling to His disciples, and even then He charged them that they should tell no one else. His first public admission that He was the Messiah seems to have been made only at the very close of His life, upon the occasion of His final visit to Jerusalem. Evidently Jesus had a purpose in thus concealing His Messiahship for so long a time."

No explanation is given, in this connection, for ignoring the scene at the well of Sychar, in which Jesus is represented as plainly declaring to the Samaritan woman, at a comparatively early period in His ministry, that He was the expected Messiah.

In the paragraph that follows Dr. McGiffert says further:

"Jesus Christ has been thought of almost from the beginning as the incarnation of deity and as the perfect and ideal man. But it was not upon His deity, nor yet upon the perfection of His humanity, that His disciples founded the Christian Church. The men whom He gathered about Him regarded Him in neither of these aspects. They thought of Him only as the Messiah; and the fact that He left a church behind Him, instead of a mere name, and that He is known to history as the founder of a religion, and not as a mere sage or prophet, is historically due not so much to any uniqueness either in His character or in His nature, as to the conviction which He succeeded in imparting to His followers that He was the one who had been promised by the prophets and long awaited by the fathers."

On the subject of the Lord's Supper, as on that of baptism, the position taken by Professor McGiffert has already startled his own church and called forth the principal protests so far heard:

" . . . The fact must be recognized that it was not absolutely certain that Jesus Himself actually instituted such a supper and directed His disciples to eat and drink in remembrance of Him (*εἰς τὴν ἐμὴν ἀνάμνησιν*, as Paul says in 1 Cor. xi. 24, 25). Expecting as He did to return at an early day (*cf.* Mark xiv. 25), He can hardly have been solicitous to provide for the preservation of His memory; and it is a notable fact that neither Matthew nor Mark records such a command, while the passage in which it occurs in Luke is omitted in many of the oldest MSS., and is regarded as an interpolation by Westcott and Hort. . . . . .

"It was apparently not the institution of a memorial feast that He had in mind so much as the announcement of His impending death and the assurance that it would result not in evil but in good to His disciples. He had already told them that He must die, and that His death would be in reality a means of blessing to them. He now repeated that prophecy and promise in vivid and impressive symbol. As the bread was broken and the wine poured out so must His body be broken and His blood shed, but not in vain; it was for their sake, and not for theirs alone, but for the sake of many. To read into this simple and touching act —unpremeditated and yet summing up in itself the whole story of His life of service and of sacrifice—subtle and abstruse doctrines is to do Jesus a great injustice; for it takes from the scene all its beautiful naturalness, which is so characteristic of Him and so perfectly in keeping with His direct and unaffected thought and speech. He was not teaching theology, nor was He giving veiled utterance to any mysterious truth concerning His person and work."

It is in speaking of such passages as the above that the editor of the Chicago *Interior* says: "We have some theological differences here in the Middle West; but there is not a soul, minister, elder, or member, man or woman of our communion who will not deplore the precipitation of such issues:" He continues:

"As I said above, a small section of the canvas is sufficient. I am sorry to occupy these white pages with so much of it—because it is painful and appalling to our gentle Christian readers. They will bear us witness, however, that we do not quote assaults upon the more sacred truths of our faith, even for the purpose of repelling them. Had Professor McGiffert withdrawn from our ministry before publishing his book it would not have been alluded to here."

The Rev. Dr. Simon J. McPherson, writing to Dr. Gray (editor of *The Interior*), relieves the (to him) depressing picture by turning upon it a side-light of facetious irony:

"Your instinct puts its finger at once upon the primary practical difficulty; the book's audacious handling of Jesus Christ. I hope to find in it, later on, some explicit intimation of a belief in His resurrection. The alleged 'mistakes of Moses' have been disturbing enough; but if our Lord had mistaken notions, what becomes of the citadel of evangelical, not to say Presbyterian, Christianity? . . . But the most naïve thing occurs at the beginning of the foot-note, already mentioned. Speaking of the gift of tongues, our modest doctor says: 'It is clear that the author of the Book of Acts had another conception of the phenomenon in question than that presented in the text.' Nobody with any sense of humor would dare say that this suggests Luke versus Arthur Cushman McGiffert, Ph.D., D.D. It is 'the author of the Book of Acts' versus the author of 'The Apostolic Age.' In point of authoritativeness, the advantage obviously is on the side of the very latest book! Union Seminary may perhaps be glad that Luke is not its Washburn professor of church history."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

MAX MÜLLER, the distinguished Oxford linguist, in a recent interview in *The Christian World*, of London, is quoted as saying: "I have always held that it would be a miserable universe without eternal punishment. Every act, good or evil, must carry its consequences, and the fact that our punishment will go on forever seems to be proof of the everlasting love of God. For an evil deed to go unpunished would be to destroy the moral order of the universe."

MR. WALDRON, a city missionary, reports the result of a census of the Protestant church-goers in Boston. Making due allowance for those who are hindered by infancy, old age, sickness, and necessary occupations, it is estimated that there were one hundred and forty-four thousand persons in Boston on a pleasant Sunday who might have attended the services of Protestant churches. Of this number, less than one half were found at church, including all the services of the day. At the morning service in all the churches less than one third of the whole number were in attendance.

THE English Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge celebrates its two-hundredth anniversary this year, having been founded March 8, 1698. It was the first society, it is said, to care for the religious education of the poor, the first to send missionaries to India, the first to circulate wholesome literature at home and abroad, and the first to undertake the translation of the Bible and Prayer-Book into foreign languages. It largely assists the building of Sunday-schools and mission-rooms in England and Wales. It has helped liberally toward the permanent endowment of fifty-four colonial and missionary sees.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

HAWAIIAN HOPES AND FEARS.

FROM perfect confidence that the annexation of Hawaii will be an accomplished fact within a short time, the organs of the American element in Honolulu have changed to doubt, occasionally despondent doubt. It is feared that Congress, after due consideration, may conclude that the advantages which the Hawaiian Islands could give to the United States do not form a sufficient offset against such disadvantages as the necessity of a larger navy, the increase of our colored and Asiatic population, and the necessity of entering into the diplomatic intrigues of the great powers of Europe. *The Star*, Honolulu, asks: "If not annexation, what then?" and answers: "Ultimate absorption by Japan is inevitable." The paper, moreover, says:

"The annexation movement on these islands has been fostered by the United States. Both openly by the reciprocity treaty, whose main object, from the United States point of view, was 'closer political relations,' and privately by the encouragement of some of its foremost men, the cause of annexation has been urged. The result of this assistance to or urging of the cause has been the present situation. . . . Not only will the United States occupy the position of the dog in the manger, if she refuses to annex the islands, and then prevents the islands from seeking help elsewhere, lest they fall into Asiatic or semi-Asiatic hands, but the United States by her own previous acts is morally bound to give us annexation, her own policy having brought about the present condition of affairs."

The Hawaiian Gazette, Honolulu, fears that the mentioning of Hawaii as "an American Gibraltar" has had a very different effect from what had been intended. The paper says:

"The 'strategic' argument, unwisely forced to the front, has frightened conservative men in America. Those who pushed it, hardly realized that Captain Mahan's argument for the annexation of Hawaii called for, and he insisted on it, a vast navy to defend it. Now the Americans don't like that sort of talk, because they are no longer savages, and prefer peace to war. . . . .

"The one great unassailable argument in favor of annexation, from the American standpoint, is the need of possessing in the Pacific a great commercial exchange, like Hongkong, which is the third most important port in the world, if we are correct. Great Britain holds this spot directly in front of Chinese trade."

There seems to be no opposition, among the different countries in the world, to annexation, except in Japan; but the foreign press seem to think that Japan has a much greater right to the Hawaiian group than we. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, expresses itself to the following effect:

Whenever the Japanese press discuss the possibility of an alliance between Japan and Great Britain, and sum up its advantages, the Hawaiian question receives much attention. There can be little doubt that Japan would insist upon England's support in preventing the annexation of the islands to the United States. As a nation, the Japanese are perfectly convinced that this annexation would rob them of their just rights, and the Americans are perfectly aware of this fact. They are also aware that the Japanese, if exasperated, will not be afraid even of a war with the great republic.

The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, does not believe that we are particularly anxious to fight for the possession of Hawaii. The American press, thinks the paper, is forced to admit that Japan is much better prepared, and altho the resources of the United States are acknowledged to be much greater, even the Americans know that "resources" do not decide the fortune of war. *The Hyogo News*, Kobe, Japan, believes it would be to the advantage of the United States if our press were a little more dignified, as the Japanese have no other means to judge us than by these representatives of public opinion. The paper quoted from an article in the New York *Herald* such sentences as: "Has Japan got 'the swelled head'? Does she think she 'can lick all creation'? If we have to fight somebody, why not Japan? Japan's ports were opened to civilization by the United States navy. If Japan insists on fighting us, she will learn that the same key will serve to lock her up. If she should have any doubt about it, and attack Hawaii, our navy will be heard from, giving Japan an object-lesson."

To this *The News* remarks:

"It is 'Uncle Sam' himself that sets up to 'lick all creation'; the idea of a rival in this pretentious business is no doubt riling. . . . Japan knows very well, we may be sure, what is the strength of the American navy; and she is not unduly self-satisfied if she believes her own fleet able to do battle on equal terms. . . . Is it the part of a responsible editor to pen unreasoning taunts to a proud people whose humiliation must entail enormous losses to many of his own countrymen and could be only doubtfully productive of any good. . . . The unquestioning assent of every European power to the United States annexation of Hawaii is explicitly asserted. This is going a great deal too far, yet other assumptions most calmly made go a great deal further still. American jingoism is becoming pretty well understood, but it is not often flaunted quite so outrageously as in the case under notice."

The British press does not oppose annexation except on the grounds that it will add new fuel to the flame of "expansionism" in the United States. A writer in *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"Monroeism can not tolerate a foreign flag in the Pacific 2,000 miles from the nearest American port; and therefore, so that the bones of Monroe may rest in peace, the American coast-line is to be pushed 2,000 miles west. To an English reader this may sound absurd; it might even be thought that it was written in a spirit of jest. I am indulging in no levity. In the East or the West, in North or South America, the Monroe doctrine can be stretched so as to cover everything; and when the Monroe doctrine is preached it is a jehad to which all the faithful must give heed and fight for the holy cause. Some of these days a particularly bellicose Secretary of State or President will construe the Monroe doctrine as applying to Canada, and will insist that the integrity of the United States demands that Great Britain abandons Canada and presents it with her compliments to her southern neighbors; and then, if by that time the United States has a navy powerful enough to cope with that of England, the supreme test of Monroeism will have come."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ITALIAN BREAD RIOTS.

BREAD riots, during which the lives of innocent persons as well as of rioters and soldiers are lost, are continually reported from Italy. In the majority of cases the ignorant mob, driven to desperation by want, attack the municipal authorities, altho the municipal duties on wheat and flour have been abolished. It is the Government which now collects this duty, and this duty is very high. The price of bread has risen from 7 cents to 10 cents per pound, altho many laborers do not earn more than 25 to 35 cents per day. Hence large numbers of people are compelled to live exclusively on Indian corn, a diet which is considered very unhealthy in the long run. But even of this there is not enough, and many riots are caused by actual starvation. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, Frankfort, says:

"The bread riots have never altogether ceased in Italy during late years; but they have not been quite so serious. Formerly only men took part in them; to-day the men are joined by the women and children, as in Ancona, Senigallia, and Macerata. The official reports blame the Socialists and Anarchists; but that is only because the authorities are forced to hide the fact that the people are really in want. But the real Anarchists sit in the government offices. Italy is like a bottle on which the label has been changed. She has precisely the same corrupt sort of government that France has, the same exploitation which made her miserable before her disjointed parts united under one constitution. Italy

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has plenty of politicians, able politicians; but that is not what she needs. She must have social economists and business men at the head of affairs. It is not yet too late for her statesmen to reform, to attend to the wants of the country. But they must not tarry too long. Do they not know who is most pleased with the growing misery? A federal republic with the Pope as protector is looming up in the distance."

Even the *Kölnische Zeitung*, which, as a semi-official German paper, treats the failings of the Italian ally very gingerly, acknowledges that it is not enough to "restore order." Better economic conditions must be created. The Roman correspondent of the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"The chronic revolts in Italy may be divided into three kinds. The first are rural, and incredibly numerous. Hardly a week passes in which the help of the military police is not asked to quell a riot in some out-of-the-way mountain village. Then there are the riots in the cities, in which the whole population does not take part, but only those interested in some minor grievance. Lastly the revolutionary riots.

"The rural revolts have generally one of three distinct causes, and always end in the same manner. Often the cause is mismanagement on the part of the village trustees. In that case the little town-hall is besieged, and perhaps burned down. Sometimes the revolt occurs because the neighboring estates are allowed to lie untilled, the owners finding that it does not pay to employ laborers for that purpose. This throws a lot of people out of employment; a mob gathers, takes possession of the land, and begins to cultivate the soil on its own account. Again the inland revenue on articles of food may cause a riot. In this case the offices of the tax-collectors are destroyed, and the officials themselves ill-treated.

"In the cities, anything may cause a riot, from a deficit in the municipal exchequer to the unpopularity of a professor. But while the rioters are quickly shot down in the country, they are treated very gently in the cities. Hence there is a contingent of 'revolutionary propagandists' in every city, who make the greatest noise, throw the first stone, and out of whose midst the only shots fired by the tumultants generally come. Any visitor of Italy knows them by their broad-brimmed hats, their theatrically loose-knotted ties, their clubs, and their shrieking whistles, called *sirenes* here. These chronic rioters are not much more dangerous to the state than the mob of other cities in Europe. But the riots of the country people, being generally founded upon some just complaint, form a serious menace.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FRENCH ARMY AND THE REPUBLIC.

FEW people outside of France doubt to-day that that country is in imminent danger of a military *pronunciamento* after the most approved South American pattern. The army has full control of the press, and altho there is no proof of the accusation that the generals refuse to permit a revision of the Dreyfus trial because it would reveal unheard-of corruption in military circles, the army certainly has taken hold of the occasion to increase its power, and the Boulangist press, assisted by the Clericals, strengthens the hands of the military as much as possible. The old-time Boulangist papers, *Petit Journal*, *Libre Parole*, *Intransigéant*, *Jour*, *Presse*, *Patrie*, *Soir*, etc., fall back upon the ancient cry of "Revenge for Sedan," and abuse Germany. The German Minister for Foreign Affairs, v. Bülow, having once more declared officially that Germany had absolutely nothing to do with Dreyfus, the *Jour* immediately declared that this denial in itself is proof of Germany's complicity, a remark which reminds the Amsterdam *Handelsblad* of the trial in "Alice in Wonderland." The *Libre Parole* says:

"The declarations of v. Bülow are of course lies. His conduct solely proves that the German Government has instigated the Dreyfus movement in order to liberate its spy. It proves further that Dreyfus rendered excellent services to Dreyfus."

The *Petit Journal*, which claims over a million *bona-fide* circulation, goes still further:

"If Germany wanted to make the affair more poisonous, she could not do better. Even if we are willing to accept the most peaceful explanation, we can only believe that Germany does not chose to be told that she has spies. This declaration is not the result of an honest investigation on the part of the German Government, but an act of political defense and diplomatic attack. Germany has long since wished for war, and is even now treacherously making preparations to prevent being taken unawares. Germany would like to make use of this chance to crush France. What v. Bülow says can not possibly be true, for it could at best be only a Prussian truth, delivered in exasperating style."

The paper hints darkly that Zola is in v. Bülow's pay. Here and there, however, a paper is to be found courageous enough to print an article in opposition to the popular version. In the *Siècle* we find an open letter by Yves Guyot to M. Hanotaux, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, from which we take the following:

"Do you not realize, sir, what a ridiculous part France is playing while she treats one of her citizens as a German spy, altho the German Government declares that he never served Germany? You can not say that this declaration is valueless simply because it is a German who makes it. For you must be aware that no government, of any country, protects its spies. A spy acts upon his own responsibility. No minister of any country will risk being detected in an untruth by shielding a spy. . . . More than ever the civilized world will think that the French Government, with persistent fanaticism, persecutes an innocent man."

The fear expressed in the last sentence is not groundless. The *Independance Belge*, for instance, a paper whose sympathies are nearly always on the side of France, says:

"The communication of the German Minister robs M. Méline of his last argument. He has always spoken of the danger of war. Now that Germany declares that, from her side, no war threatens, we may well ask where the danger lies? The declaration of v. Bülow exposes the fallacy of the reasons offered by the French Government for refusing to shed light upon the affair, altho the sense of justice of the entire civilized world is shocked. It seems that the matter can not end without a Cabinet crisis. Another Minister may order a revision of the Dreyfus sentence; it is too late for Méline to do so. But the honor of France demands that the only proper course be taken soon."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* is certain that the army is hankering after a genuine, strong, legitimate head, and thinks that the Duke of Orleans certainly made a lucky hit when he offered himself as "Defender of the honor of the army of France." A new Napoleon, thinks the paper, may arise at any moment, tho the Duke of Orleans will hardly be he. But if the leader be found, the republic will certainly be in danger. For it was not so much Napoleon who made use of the French army for his purposes, as the army which used Napoleon to further its own ambitious plans. *The Spectator*, London, says:

"The affair of the diamond necklace helped to destroy the Bourbon dynasty; the Praslin tragedy shook the hold of the house of Orleans on the middle class; the killing of Victor Noir by Pierre Bonaparte assisted in sapping the claim of the Napoleons to rule; the Wilson scandal cut down the prestige of the Presidency as an institution to a scarcely visible point; the Panama business weakened the general confidence in all Senators and Deputies; and it is by no means certain that this Dreyfus affair will not profoundly affect the view entertained by the whole army of France of their relation to the republic. . . . . .

"Do we then expect a mutiny in France? Certainly not. The French army is incapable of mutiny, the contrary belief in this country arising from some misunderstood incidents in the beginning of the French Revolution. . . . But we take it to be evident from the history of France, and especially from the incidents of 1848, and those connected with the rise of General Boulanger, that the army regards all events in Paris with attentive eyes, and that when authority is discredited from any cause, or is supposed to have become unworthy of confidence, either for military or civil reasons, the soldiers do not heartily defend it. The buttress falls away from the wall, and at the first attack down goes the

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fabric, as it would have gone down had General Boulanger ridden to occupy the Elysée. . . . Aided, no doubt, by accident, the managers of the republic have prevented the rise in France of any great military reputation—of any soldier, in fact, whom the whole people have learned to trust, either as campaigner, organizer, or administrator. That is well for the republic, but it is not so well for the army when it is dejected, or when it looks around for some one whose word, in a business like this Dreyfus affair, will for soldiers be final. In England if Lord Wolseley, or Lord Roberts, or Sir Evelyn Wood, or Lord Landsdowne said that he had carefully examined into the facts of a trial, and that the sentence had been just, it would be believed to be just, and there the matter would end; but in France no one occupies precisely that position. . . . We believe this danger to France to be a serious one, and rather wonder that, seeing it, the Government does not run any risk, or break through any etiquette, in order to bring on a thorough and public investigation."

However the Dreyfus affair may end, the danger that France would attack Germany, or take the initiative in a war with any nation, is regarded as very remote. The *Pester Lloyd*, Budapest, says:

"The Germans may rest undisturbed; no French invasion threatens them after this! The frightful degeneration which has been allowed to go on in France during the last twenty years has permeated the entire organism of the republic. . . . Whatever had been left of justice, freedom, and civilization in the erstwhile *grande nation* is gone. Destructive as the Cæsarism of the second Empire may have been, it could not show such dissolution as the third Republic."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE END OF THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

THE great engineers' strike in England, which has ended with a defeat of the trades-unions, was not begun inauspiciously. The employers had plenty of orders to fill, the coffers of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers were full when, in May last, it threatened to call out its members, over 100,000 strong in June, unless the eight-hour day was granted by the masters. Fortune at first seemed to favor the men. Over two hundred employers agreed to concede the demand. But these were not the owners of the big works, who, being themselves organized, replied to the strike with what was practically a lockout. But the men would not draw back, and a labor war lasting six months for the allied trades, and over eight months in the case of many of the engineers, was the result. Long before the end came the country was tired of the struggle, which caused much work to be given to Continental firms; for, altho this is a prosperous year in England, Englishmen are now keenly alive to the competition of the foreigner. One of the labor organs, *The Factory Times*, Huddersfield, says:

"The situation is not creditable to the British nation from an ethical point of view, however much we may be inclined to admire on abstract grounds the display of those pugnacious and tenacious qualities which we are fond of associating with the character of John Bull. . . . The iron-trade employees, the vast majority of whom have been forced into the struggle, have fought with splendid oneness and discipline; the solidarity of labor has proved to be an encouraging reality, and the capabilities of federation, even internationally, have been brought out in an astonishing way. Yet, who has not had a surfeit of the ruinous spectacle, except it be those who are robbing us of our trade?"

Yet many labor organs throughout the world believe that the engineers have not fought in vain, since they showed how formidable their organization was. *The Worker*, Sidney, says:

"It has always been a favorite argument with the capitalistic press—blanishments and bullying having failed to move the strikers—that strikes, even when won, do not repay the strikers the wages (not to speak of the suffering) lost during a period of voluntary idleness. The fact that wage-workers are asserting their right to be treated as something better than slaves, or even feudal serfs, is not looked at; the matter is viewed from the cold-blooded pound-shillings-and-pence standpoint."

The strikers, who formed the *élite* of British workmen, behaved very well throughout. Yet it is feared that they have listened during their long idleness to arguments which may lead them to regard less peaceful conduct as advantageous on some future occasion. *The Chronicle*, Newcastle, says:

"There have been a few sporadic instances of assault and intimidation on the part of the men, but they were isolated cases. Considering the very large number of men involved, law and order have been wonderfully well preserved, and the engineers, during the time they have been fighting for their program, have admirably behaved themselves. . . . But young and old alike have been gravely misled. Socialism may be right or wrong; but there can not be much doubt that it is the element of Socialism which has crept into their ranks and policy that has upset the engineers' apple-cart. . . . . .

"During the progress of the struggle some of the engineers have shown themselves singularly intolerant of honest and well-meant criticism, and have, in fact, resented any expression of opinion which was not favorable to the course their leaders persuaded them to adopt. But they will probably confess now that their best friends were certainly not those who on all occasions vociferously applauded all that they did."

The St. James's Gazette, too, thinks that Socialism had a finger in the pie:

"A handful of Socialistic and semi-Socialistic agitators has trapped the union into a ruinously costly fight in pursuit of certain political and social aims of its own. It has been able to do this by the support of the younger men, and at the expense of the elder men, who have been forced along by the knowledge that if they resisted they would be punished by the confiscation of what provision they had been able to make against old age and poverty. . . . So soon as 50,001 members can be got to vote for a strike, the 49,999 who are against one must yield. They may be the elderly men from whose pockets the whole accumulated funds of the union have come; while the 50,001 are the younger men who have given little, and whose heads are full of Socialist wind; but they must yield, or their painfully formed savings, the result of years of self-denial and self-control, will be confiscated by their expulsion from the union. That is without a shade of exaggeration the morality of the new unionism."

Justice, London, the organ of the Social-Democratic Federation, denies emphatically that the Socialists caused the strike. It claims, however, that Socialism has gained much by it. Foreign observers certainly notice that the men have submitted with an ill grace, and expect to renew the struggle. The correspondent of the *Temps*, Paris, who showed himself very well informed in the matter throughout the strike, says:

"A walk through the workmen's quarters of Southwark and Woolwich proves how deeply the men feel their defeat and how much they hope already to have their revenge. On the other hand, the representatives of the masters showed that they wish bygones to be bygones. When the secretary of the unions had read the acceptance of the terms offered by the masters—he was very pale and his voice shook—the president of the masters' union held out his hands to him. 'Some day,' he said, 'you will realize that what you asked of us was more than we could possibly grant. . . . Let me, however, tell you that we admired very much your spirit. You fought your battle nobly. We shall not forget this, and we will try to give you all the satisfaction you deserve as soon as work has once more begun.'

"Mr. Barnes received this speech rather coolly. 'We hope,' he replied, 'that it may be a long time ere we are again forced to battle so long and bitterly for our rights. I take this occasion to remind you that we have never ceased to suggest arbitration. You could have ended the struggle sooner, but you refused to arbitrate.'"

The majority of papers in Great and Greater Britain nevertheless side with the masters, on the ground that it is impossible to compete with the foreigner if the trades-unions are allowed to have their way.

The Liverpool *Journal of Commerce*, a very sober business

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record which rarely takes sides in such disputes, expresses itself as follows:

"The foreigner is competing more keenly than ever with us, and the gain that the workman secures comes not even out of his own employer's profit, but actually out of the latter's capital funds. This process can not be continued forever. No man can live on capital. Capital is the employer's source of living, we grant; but it is also the buffer between the wage-earner and starvation. When capital is exhausted the wage-earner is done. And not only is the wage-earner now living on the capital he ought to look to for continued employment when trade is depressed, but he is also driving the trade which should feed him, and that capital, away to those who will beat him at his own work. Thus he is doubly sinning against the inexorable laws of political economy. Some persons may think the figures are satisfactory from a workman's point of view. We think that in every case they point to disaster to workmen and employers alike, unless these suicidal demands be abated, and truer theories about political economy learnt by labor leaders."

In the *Revue de Paris*, Sidney Webb explains that the British workman, as a matter of fact, prevents his employer from profiting by new machinery. Labor-saving appliances are the bugbear of English trades-unionism. Tho a new machine may be worked by a child, a skilled workman must be paid full wages to handle it, and its output must be reduced to a minimum "else it would take the bread out of another man's mouth." On the other hand, *The Spectator*, London, fears that capital, intoxicated by its victory, will be more tyrannical than the trades-unions have been. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, Frankfort, like the *Freisinnige Zeitung*, the *Nation*, and a few others, the representatives of those German Radicals who demand a facsimile copy of English institutions for Germany, expresses itself in a long article to the following effect:

We are deeply shocked to see that a large and influential section of the British masters follow in the footsteps of our industrial employers. Is it possible that all England will follow suit? We can not believe it. The question is one of industrial absolutism or constitutionalism, and we will not believe that the most highly developed people can sink to the low intellectual level of the German. The British employer acknowledges, at least in principle, the right of trade-unions to regulate the work in factories. The German employer refuses to treat with a union as such. The British employer may restrict constitutionalism in his factory, but he is too enlightened to wish for absolutist rights.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOUTH AMERICAN VIEWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

DR. SAENZ-PEÑA, in the Buenos Ayres *Biblioteca*, has set forth a number of reasons why the South American republics should oppose Pan-Americanism as proposed by the United States. He believes that the people of the United States, giving a very elastic meaning to Monroe's doctrine that America should belong to the Americans, think that all America should belong to the Americans of the United States. Saenz-Peña does not find sufficient grounds for this assumption. He thinks we do not give a sufficient equivalent for the hegemony we claim. He expresses himself, in the main, as follows:

The commercial connections between the United States and South America have always been and are to this day very insignificant. On the other hand, the United States has always acted in a very arbitrary, not to say brutal, manner toward the weaker states of the Southern Hemisphere. The Argentine Federation still remembers that the United States occupied the Falkland Islands, which belonged to Argentina, until stronger England in turn drove the Americans out. Chile and Peru both have a tale to tell of the high-handed manner in which the big Northern federation pushes her claims. Yet the North Americans did nothing for the emancipation of the South. Germans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, such as Cochrane, Miller, Brayer, Brown, Hollenberg, Rauch, Thorné, Bouchard, Salvigny, Wuit, Monroy, etc., distinguished themselves in the fight for independence against the Spaniards. Not a single American was among them. The Yankees were ready enough to make use of the services of foreign enthusiasts during their own War of Independence, but they did not think of rendering a like service to others. Last, but not least, the Latin and Anglo-Saxon races divide the mastery of the world between them, and can not unite. The Latin races may, for the moment, be slightly under a cloud, but the eclipse will pass off and they will once more show themselves in their old-time glory. Heroism, glory, exploration, invention, art, and science are not the patrimony of the Anglo-Saxon. They belong to the inventory of the Latin race. What is needed is a Latin-American League, able to hold its own against the North.

The *Vorwärts*, Buenos Ayres, mercilessly cuts up the arguments of the Argentine statesman. Our Socialist contemporary fears that, if the South American countries trust to their own strength, they will be at the mercy of Europe, and that would be much worse than if they were influenced by the free North American federation. We summarize as follows:

Dr. Roque Peña seems to forget that the rapid development of industries in the United States must necessarily change our commercial relations in a very short time. But that is typical in South Americans. They never look ahead. The Falkland Islands never properly belonged to Argentina, altho a German adventurer once took possession of them in the name of the La Plata Federation. At any rate, that affair is too old to mention now, when England has owned the islands such a long time. The brutal behavior of the Germans in dealing with poor little Haiti should prove to Spanish-Americans that the United States is a much pleasanter country to deal with than European powers. The United States Government never acted as roughly. The foreign "heroes" who assisted Argentina in her fight for independence did so to gain fortune and fame for themselves, not for the sake of the country. Moreover, if it had not been for the United States and the Monroe doctrine, Mexico would to-day be French, and Argentina would be another Egypt because she could not meet her obligations in 1891. Last, but not least, science has long since exploded the theory that one race is superior to another, hence that argument will not hold good. At any rate, the brutality of the Kaiser ought to prove to Latin-Americans that they can not do better than place themselves under the protection of the free, democratic republic of the North.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE failure of the Anglo-Indian army in its campaign against the Afridis is already making itself felt in Baluchistan. A British surveying expedition was attacked in the territory of a chief who acknowledges British suzerainty. The rebellion at present is pointed chiefly against the chief, the Khan of Khelat, who finds it difficult to hold his own and expects assistance.

RECENTLY the German-Austrians of Prague asked for compensation for the property destroyed and stolen during the Czech riots. The Czech mayor did not think compensation necessary, and the Austrian commissary, anxious to please both sides, declared that he would advocate a grant to the persons who had suffered loss under a law which permits assistance being given if property is lost "by the acts of God."

THE *Courant*, Haarlem, relates that the Chinese Minister of Education advocates the establishment of a university after the Western pattern, at which astronomy, geographic philosophy, political economy, foreign languages, and literature, the arts of war, agriculture, trade, and technology, are to be taught. Two Chinese and two foreign professors are to be equipped for each faculty.

THE Hongkong *China Mail* is a little alarmed at the strength of the garrisons established by Germany and Russia in China. The former country, says the paper, whose existence was hardly felt a few weeks ago, has sent already a garrison equal in strength to the troops stationed at Hongkong and Singapore. *The Mail* and the Singapore *Free Press* now invite the British colonies to do something for the defense of the empire.

IT is said that Evans, the famous American dentist, would have been made a duke of France, if events in the year 1870 had not led to the downfall of the second Empire. Evans was almost entirely without school education, but he was a skilful workman, possessed a great deal of tact, was of undoubted integrity and—knew how to keep a secret. If it had not been for him Empress Eugenie would have been unable to escape from Paris.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RIDDLE OF THE ROMMANY.

IN "Tales of the Real Gypsy" Paul Kester deals with that mysterious and fascinating vagabond as the author finds him in this new world, since the closing of the commons in England and the hankering of a nomadic race for fresh pastures drove him across the great water. But with only such slight modifications in his outfit and his ways as the new conditions have compelled, he is still the free Rommany of the English heaths and hedges. His tent is bigger and his van more showy, and the striking red cloak and broad beaver have been discarded by the women; but the men still cling to their corduroys, their gay waistcoats, and their gaudy buttons; and men and women alike have still the trick of making the most sordid garb seem picturesque. But the women can make themselves gorgeous for great occasions, with gowns of silk, and cloaks of sealskin, and costly shawls, and bright kerchiefs, brought out from the chests and hampers that they carry everywhere with them—jewels, too, fine corals, and strings of amber-beads and pearls, mixed with curious coins of gold.

And still they tinker, and peddle, and trade horses, and tell fortunes, as of yore, as when an Austrian monk wrote of them in 1122 that "they go about peddling through the wide world, having neither house nor home, cheating the people with their tricks, and deceiving mankind, but not openly." And so, to-day, they wander in America as in England, from town to town in the summer, in families and in communities, harboring in tents and vans, and practising the same arts by which they lived when they came out of Asia no one knows how many centuries ago.

By our country folk the crimes of the tramp are often laid at the door of the gypsy; but it should be understood that there is an impressive difference between them, to the moral advantage of the Rommany. The gypsy will beg, importunate; he will steal in a petty way; he will cheat with much dexterity and variety in a "dicker" or a "swop"; and he will lie to any strangers with the bland and childlike complacency of Ah Sin himself, but he rarely commits a grave crime. Mr. Kester writes:

"The tramp has no family, no home, no belongings, no laws or traditions, to check or control him, while the gypsy is most essentially a man with a family, a lover of his tent-home, ready to fight for his van and his horses, with a thousand unwritten laws and traditions hedging him in. The gypsy loves his wife and his children, and is contented and happy; the tramp, with none of these ties, knows but one check—fear of the law."

Mr. Kester has reached the same conclusion, from his observations of the gypsy in America, to which Borrow was led by his more intimate fellowship in England and Spain—that there is no more *virtuous* race in the world, no race so faithful in all domestic relations. "The gypsy is a good son, a good husband, a good father; there are seldom drunkards among them, and of an habitual drunkard I have never heard. . . . They are lavishly charitable to those who are poorer than themselves, and hospitable and polite."

When they can, they go into the towns and cities when the winter comes upon them, the men still trading horses, the women telling fortunes in museums and cheap theaters. "I dresses myself in Rommany fashion," says Mr. Kester's friend, "and I visits about with my friends and relations. To keep my hand in, and earn a few shillings, I advertises myself in the papers to tell the past, the present, and the future, by the planets, the features, and the lines in the hand. And I generally does a good business."

Now let us see who this is who is advertising for trade in American newspapers. The gypsy of New England, Ohio, Tennessee, Louisiana, is his own remote ancestor unchanged. Starting from the banks of the Indus, two thousand years ago, not a slave, a renegade, a vagabond, as many suppose, but the scion of a stock of warrior kings, as Kester believes; broken and cast upon the world by conquest, subjugation, oppression; tramping through Persia and Greece in search of a foothold, and bringing away upon the sandals of his language, as it were, the dust of Greek and Persian speech; halting for a time by the Nile on his way to the Danube, the Rhine, the Guadalquiver, the Seine, the Thames, the Potomac, the Cumberland, he is the very sphynx of the human race. Separated by hundreds of years and by many leagues of space, yet speaking in the same tongue, living the same life; alike faithful by the sands of Sahara and by the shores of the Arctic Sea, by the flow of the Ganges or the Mississippi; always tellers of fortunes, always traders in horses, always tinkers and pedlers, always dealers in mystery, always stubborn and free—Egyptians, 'Gyptians, Gypsies, Secani at the gates of the German cities in 1417, Zingali in Spain to-day, Rommany by English streams and hedges. When they knocked at German gates in 1417 they were led by "a duke and a count, splendidly dressed, and leading, like nobles, dogs of the chase"; and they bore letters of safe-conduct from the Emperor Sigismund. When they approached the gates of Zurich in 1418, they were commanded by "Duke Michael, of Little Egypt"; and so at Basel in 1422, and at the gates of Paris in 1427, always with a duke and a count at their head, always trading horses and telling fortunes. To this day, and in this new land, one finds Pharaohs among the men, and a "Queen of Egypt" in the oldest woman of almost every camp.

Francis I. sent them to the galleys. They were hanged by Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, hanged by Frederick the Great, hanged and drowned in Scotland in 1624. Many years ago an old Rommany crone was burned at the stake in Tennessee, says Mr. Kester, for practising the "pokanni boro," the great trick of buried money; but when Matilda Stanley, queen of the gypsies, died in 1878, she was given a royal burial at Dayton, Ohio, gypsies coming great distances to do her honor. Stanleys and Lovells, Lees and Hearns—these are royal breeds, and in every camp you will find "roms" and "dyes" who proudly claim kindred with one or the other.

Of all their strange, mysterious customs, perhaps the strangest and most characteristically gypsy is the patteran. "I never can think of it," says Kester, "never can hear the word, without being impressed by the romance that it implies":

"A woodsman may blaze his way through the trackless forest, but he leaves the gash on the tree as a sign of his course, while the gypsy can travel a thousand miles and leave no sign that any eye but a gypsy's can see, and yet the route he has gone is perfectly plain to the laggard who follows a day's journey behind. Gypsy has followed gypsy hundreds of miles, day after day, guided only by the patteran—the mark at the cross-roads. The patteran is sometimes made of a handful of grass, sometimes of a heap of sticks placed with significance, sometimes of a pile of loose stones so arranged that they show the way the wanderers have taken. Different families have usually a different form of the patteran, but all know and rely upon it."

"What's the name for the leaf or tree, brother?" says Ursula to George Borrow in "The Rommany Rye"; and Borrow confesses that he does not know; nor has he ever found a Rommany who could tell him. "The name for a leaf is patteran," says Ursula; "there are only two persons in England who know that, and one of them is yourself."

The Rommany appears to have no religion, and tho he outwardly conforms to the observances of the land in which he sojourns, the faith of his neighbors rests lightly upon him. His irreligion is quite passive. His creed is the creed of the fox and the deer. "Life is sweet, brother," says the gypsy to Borrow. "There's night and day, brother, both sweet things; sun, moon, and stars, all sweet things. Life is very sweet, brother; who

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would wish to die? A Rommany child would wish to live forever." "In sickness, Jasper?" "There's the sun and the stars, brother." "In blindness, Jasper?" "There's the wind on the heath, brother."

As for the Rommany jib, the gypsy language, there are but few who give it a second thought. "I wonder," says Mr. Kester, "how many know that the gypsy's is the only race that, without land, government, or religion, without history or writings of any sort, preserves a language of its own, while speaking, for hundreds of years, another with equal fluency?"

"No other race, unless a conquering race, was ever able to preserve its language in a foreign land, and no other race in the history of the world has habitually spoken two languages."

To one who has lived and loafed by the Ganges or the Jumna, how curiously, how impressively, suggestive are many of the words he may hear in gypsy tents by the Ohio or the Potomac—such words, for example, as *dye* (mother) for *dhye* (a nursing woman); *beabee* and *vawnee* (madam and lady); *yog* for *ag* (fire); *pawnee* (water); *boro* (big); *pansch* (five), and a hundred others almost identical in sound and sense with familiar vocables of India.

EDUCATION OF EPILEPTICS.

THE public is beginning to wake up to the fact, with which medical men have long been acquainted, that epilepsy is a very common disease, and that it is one in which care and special training are of great benefit. Hence the recent experiments with the "colonies" of epileptics, which are proving so successful. In *The Medical Record* (January 1) Dr. W. P. Spratling, the superintendent of the Craig Colony at Sonyea, N. Y., perhaps the best known of these "industrial farms" in this country, writes of the theory on which they are conducted. Says Dr. Spratling:

"When it is realized that one person in every five hundred of the population is an epileptic, and when we further realize the more important fact that seventy-five per cent. of all cases of epilepsy begin under twenty years of age, and that not more than six or eight persons in every hundred who have the disease get well, and that unless especial pains be taken to correct the tendencies of the disease in early life, progressive mental and physical failure is sure to follow—we can appreciate the great value of the proper education for this class, especially when it carries with it the potent influences that serve so materially to stay the ravages of the disease. Not only, therefore, do we educate, but through the same agencies we ameliorate and cure. For no other class of dependants is it possible to do these two things at the same time.

"In educating and training the epileptic it is well to bear constantly in mind the infrequency of the cure of the disease; and keeping that in mind, and understanding that he will always as an epileptic be an object of social and business distrust, and, if he remains uneducated and unimproved, an economic burden so far as the cost of his care is concerned, we can readily see that the kind of education he needs is one that will put, not complex algebraic formulæ and a mass of ill-defined and useless knowledge of the dead languages and ancient history into his brain, that can not be called into useful account through the ends of his fingers, but an education that puts an instrument into his hands that, wielded by him, will give him a practical result in the form of his daily bread."

This theory of the special value of industrial training has been found, in the experience of successful foreign colonies, such as that of Bielefeld, Germany, to be the true one. In describing the difficulties under which the newly established Craig Colony has labored, Dr. Spratling reminds us that the epileptics that were sent to it had for the most part been inmates of other institutions and were unaccustomed to work, if not too old for training. Of 230 admitted since the opening of the colony only 5 per cent. can yet perform any useful labor unaided, owing to the long standing of the disease in their cases and to their previous lack of training.

Long Life and Alcohol.—"The secretary of the Order of Rechabites, a total-abstinence workingmen's organization in England, has recently made a careful study of the vital statistics of the society as compared with other associations in which abstinence from alcohol is not a feature," says *The Medical Record*. "He finds that at the age of eighteen the expectation of life is, among the Foresters, 44.74 years; among the Rechabites the expectancy is 50.62 years—a difference in favor of the latter of 5.88 years. Compared with the Odd Fellows, the latter's advantage is even greater by 7.75 years. Applied to the whole population, the expectancy at eighteen among abstainers is better by 8.72 years. The mortality of the Foresters at the same age is 0.723 per cent. and of the Rechabites 0.589 per cent. The percentage of the Foresters' death-rate to that of the Rechabites at eighteen is as 123 to 100, and at thirty-eight as 189.3 to 100. The conclusions reached by the compiler of these statistics seem to be corroborated by the report of an English life-insurance company in which a distinction is made between the abstainers and the non-abstainers among the policy-holders. Among the abstainers the expected deaths were 744, while there were only 432, a percentage of 58.06. Among the non-abstainers, the number of deaths looked for was 1,399, and the actual number who died were 1,131, or 80.84 per cent. of the expectancy. These figures are suggestive, yet there is consolation even for the moderate drinkers to learn that nineteen of them out of every hundred live longer than the actuaries' table says they should."

WHAT Tom Mann, the English labor leader, in vain tried to accomplish in Great Britain—a union of all labor organizations—has been accomplished in Denmark. There is a strong probability that this will lead to a combination of all Scandinavian unions in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Individual Communion-Cups Again.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

I am very much interested in an item which appeared in THE DIGEST recently concerning individual communion-cups. Some years ago, at considerable expense, I carefully investigated this subject, and published my conclusions in medical journals. I received letters from many distinguished physicians and surgeons of this country and Europe. No one has yet been able to furnish one case where any disease has been contracted from contact with the communion-chalice.

Generally speaking, if such danger exists, it would be most likely to operate upon the clergyman officiating, for he consumes the remaining liquid in the chalice after all the communicants have partaken. From reports received from a large number of clergymen no such case has ever been suspected.

I was present in the wards of the Edinburgh Infirmary when Lister was beginning his great antiseptic method, and in the Continental hospitals. I have made a study of antisepsis. Diseases resulting from contact with impure cups are extremely rare; no case has been reported of which I have any knowledge, up to the present date, where contamination has taken place from the communion-chalice.

It goes without saying that it is extremely rare to find people of this class suffering from venereal diseases. I believe this is the bugaboo which has been held up to frighten the timid. W. THORNTON PARKER, M.D.

GROVELAND, MASS.

Misinformation about Japan.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

A local news sheet that frequently draws its pabulum from your pages had two paragraphs lately that I venture to ask attention regarding. I have not a file of yours to refer to and can not give date; probably in the fall. Grant Allen's article in October *Strand Magazine*: "Nature is rich in tragedies . . . A clever artist devised a cover," etc. [THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 30, 1897].

This is a familiar Japanese motive, based on a Buddhist doctrine, that is a favorite idea with the "Zen" (Sanscrit "Dhyana") sect, founded in China by Bodhi-dharma, who arrived from Central Asia in A.D. 520, the Quietists, contemplative (or meditative) School. In the Anderson collection of Japanese Art purchased by the British Museum there is an elaborate colored drawing, exhibited for more than a season in the White Gallery, shortly after the purchase, that I suspect is the original.

Again, the extract from *Revue Scientifique*, of the *communique* to the Paris Geographical Society ["A Country Without Domestic Animals," THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 30, 1897.].

It would be difficult to compress into the space a greater number of misstatements, which, however approximating a superficial view of Japan a generation ago, is inaccurate in every detail almost, perhaps excepting about mules and asses (quadrupeds).

These are about the average of the mass of "stuff" that gets circulated; and it is about time that educated readers were given authentic particulars.

I found, as a lecturer in America and Europe, that there was ground for the complaints, as to geographical knowledge among all classes being deficient. C. PFOUNDES.

KOBE (HIOGO), JAPAN, 13th December, 1897.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

Steadiness of prices has been the feature of the general business situation during the past week, altho the New York stock market declined and is still sensitive and nervous over the *Maine* disaster. Marked activity in nearly all branches of the iron and steel trade, particularly in the Central West, is indicated by the reports that over 90 per cent. of the pig iron furnace capacity is in blast. The bicycle trade is opening up briskly. Bank clearings were rather smaller than the previous week, but cereal exports still tend to increase.

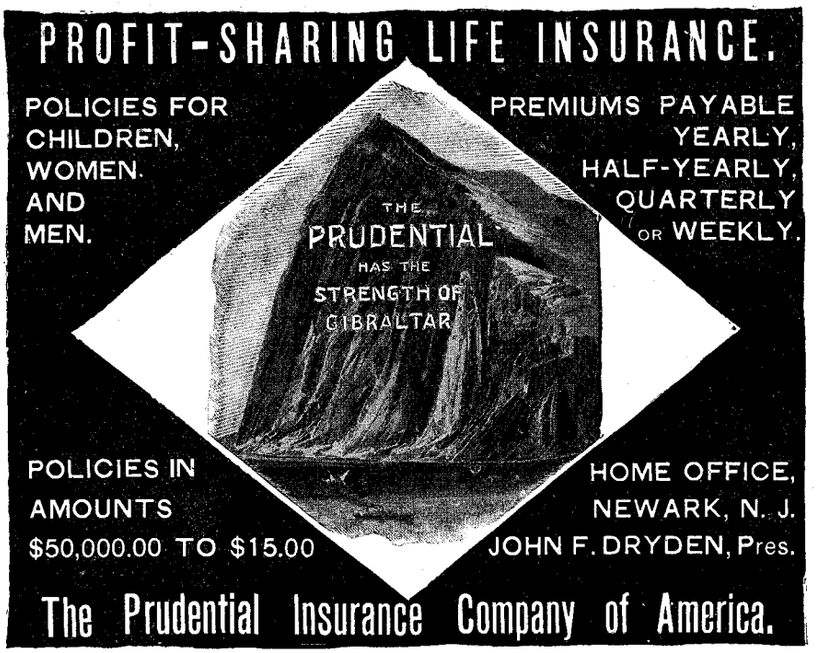
The Iron Output.—"The iron output February 1, with reports of stocks on hand not held by the great steel companies, indicates consumption at least 3,000 tons per week greater in January than the previous maximum attained in November, 1895. The production is at present greater than consumption, stocks having increased 9,016 tons weekly in January outside the steel companies, whose stocks presumably decreased. Some weakness in pig would naturally result, but while Grey Forge has declined at Pittsburg to $8.90, with Southern iron offered at Chicago at concessions, no changes appear in products. Tho new business has been somewhat disappointing, the works are mainly supplied for months ahead. In building of steel cars, in black sheets for tinning, in rods, wire, and wire nails, increased demand and heavy business appear. tho bar and pipe are weaker, and structural orders seasonably slow. Minor metals have advanced, tin to 14.2 cents on considerable consuming demand, copper to 11¼ for lake on heavy exports, and lead to 3.8 and spelter to 4.1 cents on speculation, but failure to organize the tin pool causes weakness, American selling at $3 and lower at the West."—*Dun's Review, February 19.*

Cereal Exports Tend to Increase.—"Exports of wheat, flour included, for the week aggregate 3,932,744 bushels as against 3,419,000 bushels last week, 2,120,000 bushels last year, 3,149,000 bushels in 1896, and 1,808,000 bushels in 1895. The bulk of this increase over last week is chargeable to large flour exports. Indian-corn exports for the week are also larger, reflecting the turning of attention toward the lower-priced cereals in a total amounting to 5,056,000 bushels as compared with 4,508,000 bushels last week, 6,441,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,925,000 bushels in 1896, and 592,000 bushels in 1895."—*Bradstreet's, February 19.*

Shoes and Leather.—"Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston in February have been the largest ever known at this season, exceeding those of 1896 by 4½ per cent., and those of 1892 by 16 per cent., and heavy buying is reported in women's light shoes, greater than in any previous year. Some makers have sold half the annual product in men's shoes, tho others have done little or nothing, unable to get prices they desire. The range of prices for men's boots and shoes has advanced an average of about 2½ cents per pair. Leather is practically unchanged, and hides change very little at Chicago, with Colorado and buff a shade lower."—*Dun's Review, February 19.*

The Stock Market Nervous.—"Liquidation and declines were caused in the New York stock market by the *Maine* disaster, and speculation is very nervous and sensitive, altho support from large interests and London checked extreme demoralization on Wednesday and Thursday. The tone of the market is heavy, and there is a disposition to await further developments in view of their bearing on our relations with Spain. Local traction securities have been a feature, Metropolitan breaking and Brooklyn Rapid Transit advancing. The market has paid little speculative attention to the increase of Burlington's dividends to 5 per cent. per annum or the compromise by which the Union Pacific syndicate bought in the Kansas Pacific for the face of the government bonds. Sugar has been sold on the prospective trade war between the American Sugar Company and its prospective competitors both in sugar and coffee. The bonds market has been relatively steadier than stocks, support appearing in active issues. Foreign exchange is easier at 4.85¼ for demand sterling, the investment buying of long bills having slackened."—*Bradstreet's, February 19.*

Bank Clearings.—"Bank clearings show the effect of a holiday in five important States in a total aggregating $1,356,000,000, 5.5 per cent. smaller than last week, but 52 per cent. larger than last year, 24 per cent. larger than this week two years ago, 63 per cent. larger than in 1895, and 67 per cent. larger than 1894. The falling-off as compared with 1892, a year of large bank clearings, was 2 per cent. The tendency toward enlarged clearings, as compared with one year ago, is almost unanimous, only six cities showing decreases. The gains made are almost uniformly very large, thus reflecting a much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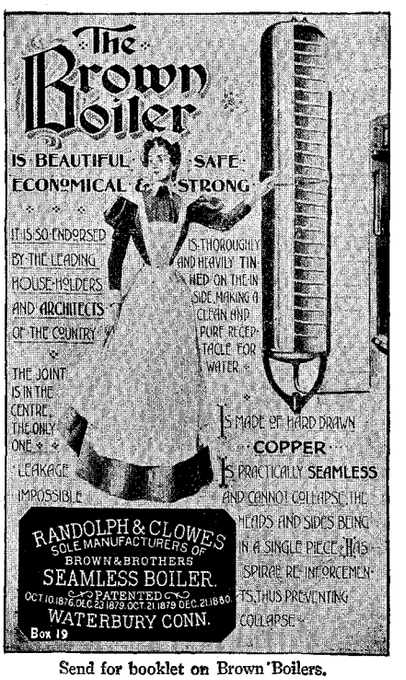
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larger movement of general business as compared with 1897."—*Bradstreet's, February 19.*

Canadian Trade.—"Canadian trade reports are quite favorable. Toronto reports wholesale houses as working night and day shipping spring goods, woolen and cotton mills are behind on orders, and large sales of American printed goods are being made to fill deficiencies. Failures are less numerous, and inquiries are reported from many American cities for supplies suitable for Klondike trade.

Prices of wheat are above the export basis. American corn is selling largely for feeding purposes. No material change is reported from Montreal. Steady business is reported in groceries. Canned goods are active and dry-goods orders are larger than last year. Business failures in the Dominion of Canada this week number 38, against 51 last week, 58 in this week of 1897, 58 in 1896, and 38 in 1895. Canadian bank clearings amount to $28,408,000, 1.3 per cent. larger than last week and 55 per cent. larger than in this week a year ago."—*Bradstreet's, February 19.*

Current Events.

Monday, February 14.

The **Russian Government** has **placed an order** with the **Carnegie Steel Company** for sufficient Harveyized **armor for two battle-ships,** at $500 per ton. . . . The **Democratic Congressional campaign committee** in Washington **elects officers** and adopts a declaration in **favor of fusion of free-silver forces.** . . . A movement has been started to **organize hospital stations** at all the chief settlements **in Alaska.** . . . The trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies is continued at Wilkesbarre. . . . Congress—Senate: **A resolution calling for information on the situation in Cuba** is **adopted;** in executive session debate on the Hawaiian treaty is resumed. The **nominations** of **George M. Bowers, of West Virginia,** to be Fish Commissioner, and **Commodore F. M. Bunce,** to be Rear Admiral, are **confirmed.** House: A **resolution** calling for **information** on the condition of the **reconcentrados** and the **progress toward autonomy** in Cuba is **adopted.**

The **Spanish Cabinet decides** to appoint Señor **Louis Polo Bernabe** to **succeed Senor Dupuy de Lome** as Minister to the United States; Minister Woodford hands to the Spanish Government a **note from the Washington Government** referring to the meaning of certain paragraphs in the De Lome letter. . . . The **Dutch Minister at Peking** is trying to arrange a **Chinese 5 per cent. loan of £4,000,000** . . . . The trial of M. Zola is continued, the testimony being generally favorable to the case of the defendant.

Tuesday, February 15.

Ex-Spanish Minister **De Lome leaves Washington** for New York *en route* for Madrid; there are no new developments in the relations between Spain and this country. . . . The leaders of the **Democratic, Populist,** and **Silver Republican parties issue addresses** to the people. . . . Congress—Senate: **A resolution of inquiry** as to the sale of the **Kansas Pacific Railroad** is **adopted** after a long debate. House: Several bills are passed, including one to amend the navigation laws for the protection of United States vessels in the Alaskan trade.

An **explosion,** from an unknown cause, **wrecks** the **United States battle-ship** *Maine* in the harbor of Havana; a number of seamen are killed. . . . In the Zola trial the greater part of the day is spent in an attempt to prove that the handwriting of the *bordereau* was that of Major Esterhazy. . . . **Edhem Pasha** has been **sent by Turkey to inquire into the outrages** complained of by **Bulgaria.** . . . A despatch from **Madrid** to London says that the **populace** is **greatly excited** over a belief that the Spanish Government has apologized to the United States.

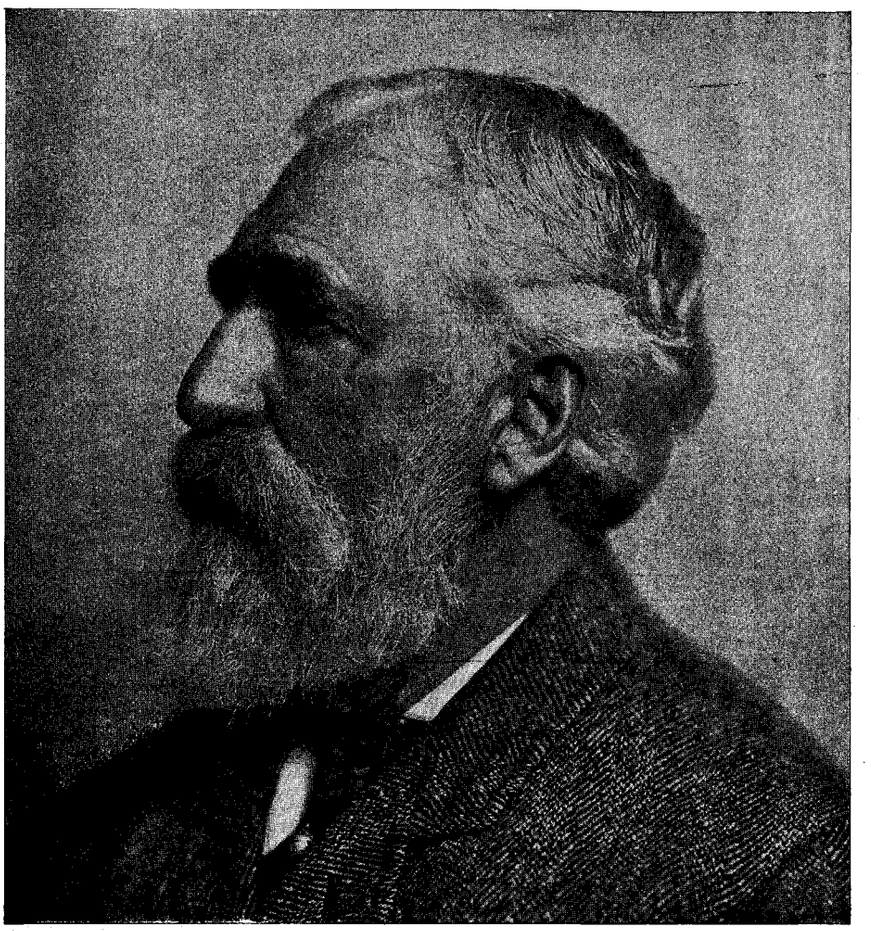
Wednesday, February 16.

The steamer *Clara Nevada,* bound from Seattle for Alaska, is **wrecked** in the North Pacific; **all lives lost.** . . . The **destruction of the** *Maine* in Havana Harbor causes the **greatest excitement in Washington,** where the disaster is regarded as inflicting an almost crippling blow on the navy; **prompt action** is taken **to care for the wounded sailors;** President McKinley sends a despatch of condolence to Captain Sigsbee. . . . The **Kansas Pacific Railroad is sold** at Topeka to the reorganization committee **for $6,303,000,** there being but one bid. . . . Congress—Senate: The **fortifications bill** is **passed;** Mr. Morrill speaks against Hawaiian annexation. House: A resolution of sorrow for the loss of the *Maine* is adopted; the bankruptcy bill is discussed.

The cause of the **disaster to the** *Maine* is still a mystery; the **number of men lost** was **258,** the number **saved 96.** . . . The Zola trial is continued in Paris; General Pellieux makes a speech against Zola. . . . The French steamer *Flachat* is wrecked off the Canary Islands, and 87 lives are lost.

Thursday, February 17.

A board of inquiry into the *Maine* **disaster**



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is appointed, with orders to make a **rigid investigation.** . . . The **State Department announces** that the **De Lome incident** is satisfactorily **closed,** the **Spanish Government having disavowed** the ex-minister's reflections on President McKinley. . . . **Miss Frances E. Willard,** President of the National and World's W. C. T. U., **dies** in New York. . . . The **supreme court of Illinois refuses to entertain a motion** for **a rehearing** of the **anti-ticket scalping** law of the State; in 1894 the court gave a decision upholding the constitutionality of the law. . . . Congress—Senate: The **Turpie resolution** in regard to the Kansas Pacific Railroad sale is **passed.** House: The bankruptcy bill is passed.

Preparations for the **burial** of the **dead victims** of the battle-ship *Maine* are being made in Havana; the bodies lie in the city hall. . . . A decree **accepting the resignation** of Minister Dupuy **de Lome** is **gazetted** in Madrid. . . . A **Russian cruiser** with two thousand men for the East **passes** through the **Bosporus.** . . . An **explosion of fire-damp** in a Belgian colliery **causes a heavy loss of life.**

Friday, February 18.

The **bodies of 135** sailors of the wrecked battle-ship *Maine* have been **recovered** at Havana; **precautions** are taken **to keep irresponsible divers away** from the wreck; another sailor dies in the hospital in Havana; the **deaths** from the explosion, according to latest information, **number 248.** . . . The Government at Washington receives an **appeal from Governor Brady, of Alaska, for troops** to afford protection **at Dyea** and **Skaguay.** . . . The **prosecution in the Lattimer shooting case nearly completes** the presentation of **evidence.** . . . The **Spanish cruiser** *Vizcaya* **anchors** off the bar, this city; **police measures** were taken **to insure her safety** while in port. . . . Congress—A **resolution appropriating $200,000 for saving** as much as possible from the **wreck of the** *Maine* is **passed** by both branches. Senate: a resolution providing for a **Congressional investigation** of the *Maine* disaster provokes an **exciting debate,** in which Senators Mason, Wolcott, Lodge, and Hale take the principal part. House: Debate on the **bankruptcy bill** is continued. . . . A bill **appropriating $4,000,000** to provide a battle-ship **to replace the** *Maine* is **introduced** by Mr. Foote, of New York.

Bodies of the *Maine* victims are **buried** with ceremony **at Havana.** . . . Major **Esterhazy** goes **on the stand in the Zola trial.** . . . A **protest** is entered in the **French Chamber** of Deputies **against** the importation of **American horses.** . . . The **Russian Government** appoints **Count Cassini** to be **ambassador** to the United States instead of minister. . . . The **British battle-ship** *Victorious* has been **floated.** . . . So far **110 bodies** have been **recovered** from the **colliery at Hamme, Prussia,** which was **destroyed by an explosion** on Thursday.

Saturday, February 19.

The **government rejects** the **proposal of the Spanish officials** at Havana **for a joint investigation** of the *Maine* disaster. . . . Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn says that present **activity in** work **on the coast defenses** has **no connection** with the **destruction of the** *Maine.* . . . The Spanish cruiser *Vizcaya* anchors off **Sandy Hook.** . . . Howard Gould's yacht *Niagara,* said to be the largest steam yacht ever built in the United States, is launched at Wilmington, Del. . . . Congress—The Senate was not in session. House: The **bankruptcy bill** is **passed** by a vote of **159** to **129.**

Divers continue work on the **wreck of the** *Maine* in Havana Harbor. . . . **Little new testimony** is given **in the Zola trial,** most of the time being taken up in **controversies** between the presiding judge and M. Labori. . . . **Thirty-six British officers, with immense quantities of munitions of war,** leave London **for West Africa.**

Sunday, February 20.

The **Navy Department** receives **word** from Admiral Sicard that the *Maine* **court of inquiry will assemble** in Havana to-day; the coast Survey steamer *Bache,* with wrecking apparatus and divers, arrives at the scene of the disaster. . . . The Spanish cruiser *Vizcaya* **anchors off Tompkinsville,** and a formal visit is paid to her commander by a representative of Admiral Bunce, commandant of the Navy Yard; the **officers** have decided **not to take part in social functions here.** . . . **Funeral services** over the body of **Miss Frances E. Willard** are held at the Broadway Tabernacle. . . . A **French force advances on Sakoto,** a town in West Africa ***within territory claimed by the British.*** . . . A **requiem service** for the victims of the *Maine* **disaster** is held in Berlin. . . . **Henri Rochefort is escorted to his prison** by a mob which the police have difficulty in dispersing.

PERSONALS.

COUNT GUSTAV SIEGMUND KALNOKY DE KOROSPATAK, the former Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who died at Brunn, February 13, was born at Lettowitz, Moravia, December 29, 1832. He entered the diplomatic service of Austria in 1850. From 1860 to 1870 he was Councillor of Legation at the Austrian Embassy in London. In 1874 he was Minister at Copenhagen; in 1880 he was sent as Ambassador to St. Petersburg, and in 1881 he was appointed Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, a post he held with distinction until May 16, 1895, when he was succeeded by the present Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, Count Goluchowski.

The cause of Count Kalnoky's resignation was his action in reference to the denunciation of ecclesiastical laws by the Papal Nuncio at Vienna, Mgr. Agliardi, who was charged by Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Prime Minister, with having made statements at Budapest which amounted to interference in Hungarian affairs. Baron Banffy addressed a note to Count Kalnoky informing him that an interpellation was about to be put forward in the Hungarian Parliament concerning the utterances of the Nuncio, which had appeared in the Hungarian newspapers and had never been disclaimed by their author. Count Kalnoky replied that the Nuncio had displayed tactlessness, overstepped the limits prescribed for foreign diplomatic representatives, and deserved that a Foreign Office note be sent to the Vatican to complain of his conduct. He went so far as to sketch a communication to the Vatican, and the Hungarian Premier telegraphed his approval of it. A few days after Baron Banffy said in the Hungarian Parliament that the Papal Nuncio's acts were not approved in Vienna. As soon as this speech was recited to Count Kalnoky he telegraphed to Budapest that only part of his letter to Baron Banffy was for public knowledge; that the rest was confidential, and that the protest to the Vatican had not been sent. Efforts were made to reconcile the two Ministers, but these were unavailing. The Hungarian House approved Baron Banffy's attitude unreservedly, and Count Kalnoky resigned.

PRESIDENT DIAZ, of Mexico, several years ago interviewed a famous bandit who was in prison. The robber informed the President that his lawless life was the result of having no work to do. The President liberated him, made him Chief of Police of his native district, which was one of the worst in the country, and informed him that he would be held strictly accountable for all robberies in his district. From that day to this not one has occurred.

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Common soda is all right in its place and indispensable in the kitchen and for cooking and washing purposes, but it was never intended for a medicine, and people who use it as such will some day regret it.

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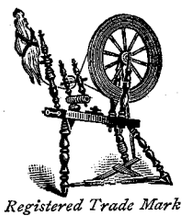

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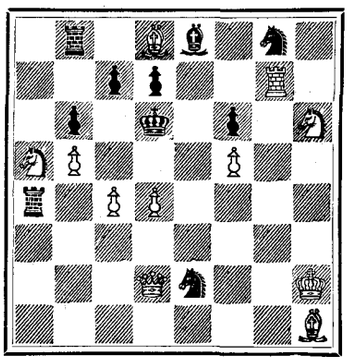
Problem 264.

BY WALTER PULITZER.
Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

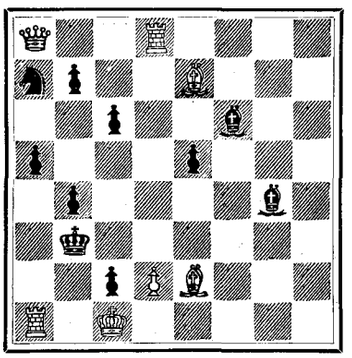
(There are ten variations in this problem.)

Problem 265.

BY DR. W. R. I. DALTON.

Dedicated to J. H. A. Fitch.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 258.

Key-move B—R sq.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Iowa; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; C. Allen, Montclair, N. J.; J. G. O'Callaghan, Low Moor, Va.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; F. H. Varner, Des Moines, Iowa; H. V. Fitch, Omaha; N. N. Clark, Ransom, Mich.; W. S. Weeks, Litchfield, Minn.; O. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; the Rev. H. Rembe, Desboro, Ont.; the Rev. A. J. Lee, Lake Mills, Iowa; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; D. S. Rubino, Glen Lyon, Pa.; J. C. Eppens, Canal Dover, Ohio; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; J. M. Edmunds, St. John, N. B.; N. Hald, Donnebrog, Neb.; Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; Albert Shepherd, Bloomington, Ill.; W. F Baker, Tiffin, Ohio F. B. Osgood, N. Conway, N. H.; George Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.

Comments: "Better than it looks; key-move ingenious"—M. W H. "A fine example of the waiting-move class"—H. W. B. "Several promising key-moves; the real one not easily found"—F. S. F. "Unique"—W. G. D. "Neat construction, not specially difficult"—F. H. J. "Query: a tenth prize?"—W. R. C. "Good, but rather easy"—C A. "Very finely constructed"—J. G. O'C. "A good illustration of moving to gain time"—C. Q. De F. "Dead easy"—F. H. V. "Quite ingenious problem"—H. V. F. "Beautiful, but easy"—J. C. E. "A praiseworthy and prizeworthy problem"—I. W. B. "A beauty"—J. M. E. "Goes off like a sky-rocket"—A. S.

No. 259.

1. K—Q 7 / K x Kt	2. K x K P / K—B 4 or B 5	3. Q x Q P, mate
1. ..... / K—B 3	2. Q—R 5 / Any	3. B—Q 8, mate

Correct solution received from M. W. H., H. W. Barry, F. S. Ferguson, W. G. Donnan, F. H. Johnston, C. Allen, J. G. O'Callaghan, C. Q. De France, F. H. Varner, H. V. Fitch, C. R. Oldham, Dr. Frick, D. S. Rubino, J. C. Eppens, the Rev. I. W. Bieber, N. Hald, Dr. Moore, F. B. Osgood; the Rev. E. C. Haskell, Battle Creek, Iowa; the Rev. F. A. Meade, Hinton, W. Va.; N. W. G., Carbondale, Ill.

Comments: "Commendable, because it can be studied out"—M. W. H. "Not so easy as it looks, but the Doctor has given us much better compositions; his 400th was a corker"—H. W. B. "A peculiar problem; a good study"—F. S. F. "Well put up"—W. G. D. "Short and snappy"—F. H. J. "A little beauty"—C. A. "A good lesson in the judicious use of the K"—C. Q. De F. "A puzzler to me at first"—the Rev. F. A. M. "A stroke of fine subtlety"—J. C. E. "Unique and very pretty"—I. W. B. "Hurrah for Pop"—Dr. M.

C. R. Oldham and the Rev. E. C. Haskell were successful with 256 and 257. W. S. Weeks, W. F. Baker, and J. M. Edmunds got 257. Otto Supe, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., got 256.

The Correspondence Tourney.

ERRATA.

Our "Judge" evidently had an attack of Chess-blindness when he wrote note (p) of the 44th game. As he says, P—B 4 would "enliven things," but it would not have got rid of that "dangerous P," for White plays Q—Kt 8 ch, winning the R. Also, in note (r) he analyzed the position without seeing the P on Q 5. One of our correspondents thinks that if Black had played (41) Q—B 4 ch, he would have "made things hot."

FORTY-SIXTH GAME.

Petroff's Defense.

E. E. ARMSTRONG, Parry Sound, Ont.	GEORGE PATTERSON, Winnipeg, Man.	E. E. ARMSTRONG. *White.*	GEORGE PATTERSON. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	17 P—R 5	Kt—Q 2
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	18 Q—K 3	B—B 3 (h)
3 P-Q 4 (a)	P x P	19 Kt—Q 3	Q—R 4 (i)
4 P—K 5	Kt—K 5	20 P—R 3	Q—Kt 3 (j)
5 Q—K 2	Kt—B 4 (b)	21 B—Kt 2	Q—B 3 (k)
6 Kt x P	Kt—K 3 (c)	22 P—B 4	Q R—K sq (l)
7 Kt-K B 3	P—Q 4	23 Q R-K sq	B—B 2
8 Kt-Q B 3	B—K 2	24 Q x R	R x Q
9 B—Q 2	Castles (d)	25 R x R	Kt—B sq
10 Castles (Q R)	P—Q B 3 (e)	26 R—R 8	Kt—Kt 4
11 P—K R 4	Kt—Q 2 (f)	27 Kt x Kt	Q x Kt
12 P-K Kt 4	P—B 3	28 R—K sq	Q—B 3 (m)
13 P x P	Kt x P (g)	29 P—Kt 5	B x P ch
14 Kt—K 5	Kt—Q 5	30 Kt x B	B x P
15 Q—Q 3	P—B 4	31 P—B 4	B—B 2
16 P—B 3	B—K 3	32 R x P	Q—B sq
		33 R—K 7	Kt—Q 2
		34 P x P	Q—Kt sq
		35 R x Kt	Resigns.

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) Kt x P is the move usually made. The text-move, however, seems quite satisfactory. It was used by Mr. Steinitz in his game with Pillsbury in the St. Petersburg Tournament.

(b) It were better to play B—Kt 5 ch. Kt—B 4 confines the B, and retards development, while White is getting his guns in position.

(c) We don't like this play, as it cuts off the sweep of the B.

(d) As it is evident that White intends to Castle on the Q's side, Black should develop on that side, so that, in the event of White's K's side attack, he has a counter attack on Q's side.

(e) A bad move. Better play P—Q 5, followed by P—B 4, and Kt—B 3.

(f) There are very few cases where Kt—Q 2 is not a bad move, when Q and Q B have not been moved; it gets in the way of both of them.

(g) B x P would prevent the White Kt from reaching K 5.

(h) Kt x Kt looks better, altho the text-move is good enough, but he does not follow it up properly.

(i) P—R 4 is the proper continuation, and would give Black the better game. This is a lost move.

(j) Now he gets in the way of his Kts. The four Ps on the Q side are very powerful if handled efficiently.

(k) Should play Q—Q 3.

(l) Why Q R? It is best posted where it is. P—Q Kt 4 is surely good enough.

(m) Nothing more need be said, except that Black played the ending badly.

FORTY-SEVENTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

M. P. QUINTANA, Albany, N. Y.	J. W. RAYMOND, Hartford, Conn.	M. P. QUINTANA. *White.*	J. W. RAYMOND. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	31 Kt x B	P—K R 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	32 Kt-K 5 ch	K—B 3
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	33 Kt—B 3	Kt—Kt 5 (l)
4 Castles	Kt x P	34 P—B 3	Kt—B 3
5 R-K sq(a)	Kt—Q 3	35 K-Ktsq(m)	R—Q 3
6 Kt x P (b)	Kt x Kt	36 Kt—Kt 5	K—Kt 2
7 R x Kt ch	B—K 2	37 P—Q Kt 4	P—Q Kt 4
8 Kt—B 3	P—K B 3 (c)	38 Kt-K 6 ch	K—B 3
9 R—K sq	P—Q B 3	39 Kt-B 7 (n)	P—Q R 3 (o)
10 B—Q 3 (d)	K—B sq (e)	40 Kt-K 8 ch	R x Kt
11 Q—R 5	K—Kt sq	41 R x R	Kt—K 2
12 Kt—K 2	Kt—B 2	42 P—Q R 4	K—B 2 (p)
13 Kt—Kt 3	P—Q 4	43 R—Q Kt 8	R—Q B 3
14 P—Q Kt 3	Kt—K 4	44 P x P	P x P
15 B—K 2	P—Q B 4 (f)	45 R—Kt 7	K—B 3
16 P—Q 4	P x P (g)	46 R—Q 3	R—Q R 3
17 B—Kt 2	B—Q B 4	47 R x Kt P	K—K 3
18 Q R-Q sq	B—K 3	48 P—K R 3	P—R 5
19 B x P	B x B	49 R—Q B 5	R—Q 3
20 R x B	Q—R 4 (h)	50 R—B 7	Kt—B 4
21 K R-Q sq	P-K Kt 3 (i)	51 R—Q R 7	P—Q 5
22 Q—R 4	K—Kt 2	52 P—B 4	Kt—Kt 6
23 P—K B 4	Kt—B 3	53 K—B 2	Kt—K 5 ch
24 R(Q4)-Q3	Q—B 4 ch (j)	54 K—B 3	Kt—B 3
25 K—R sq	Q R—Q sq	55 P—Q B 5	R—Q 4
26 Kt-R 5 ch (k)	K—Kt sq	56 R-K Kt 7	K—B 4
27 Q x P	Q—K 2	57 P—B 6	Kt—K sq
28 K—K 3	Q x Q	58 P—B 7	Kt x R
29 Kt x Q ch	K—B 2	59 P-B8(Q)ch	Kt—K 3
30 B—Kt 4	B x B	60 Q—Kt 7	Kt x P
			Resigns.

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) Mr. Lasker says that while this move is the one that most naturally suggests itself, yet it is not the best move. He recommends P—Q 4, by which, he says, "we develop and attack at the same time."

(b) By this exchange White virtually gives up the attack. He should play Kt—Q B 3. If Black (6) Kt x B, then (7) Kt x P, and Black is in a bad way.

(c) A very questionable move. Castles is indicated, and he has a perfectly safe game. The text-move does not dislodge the R from his position, while it does materially weaken Black's defense.

(d) The move selected is inferior to B—R 4 for several reasons: he blocks his Q P; the B may be posted on Kt 3, etc.

(e) Too late to Castle now. Black has a bad position.

(f) Should play P—Q 5 followed by P—Q B 4.

(g) Kt—B 3 seems very much better, then, if 17 P x P, B x P, 19 B—Kt 2, P—Q 5, etc.

(h) Not only a lost move, but gets the Q on the wrong side.

(i) Bad, as it weakens the B P, and accomplishes nothing.

(j) This move reminds us of the advice: "If you haven't anything else, give check."

(k) Good play. Can't take Kt, for 27 R—Kt 3 ch, etc.

(l) How this Kt jumps around, and jumps back to where he came from.

(m) A *coup de repos*. Not much *coup* in it, but he waits in repose to see what Black will do.

(n) Cute play this. Black, however, could have prevented it if he had played correctly on his 33d move.

(o) Better give up a P than the exchange.

(p) If 42 .., P x P, 43 P—B 4, and White gets a good passed P.

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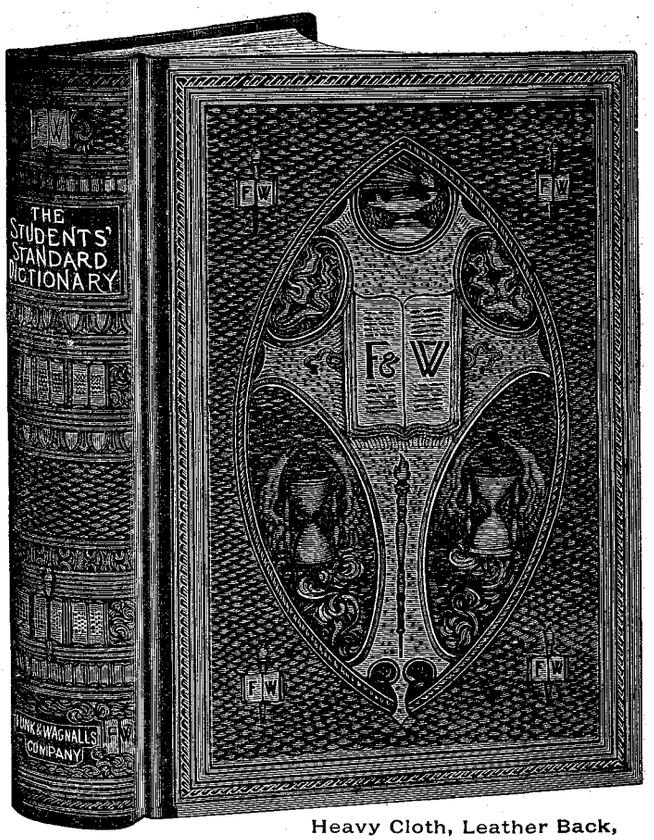

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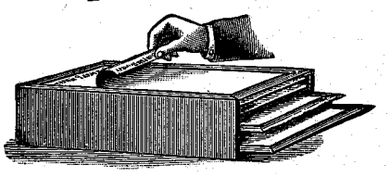

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